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A Merger of Grain Dealers Journal, American Elevator & Grain Trade, Grain World and Price Current-Grain Reporter

Government Steel Bins In Indiana

(See Pages 382 and 383)



Directory of the Grain Trade

In Organized Markets Only Members of the Local Grain Exchange Will Be Listed

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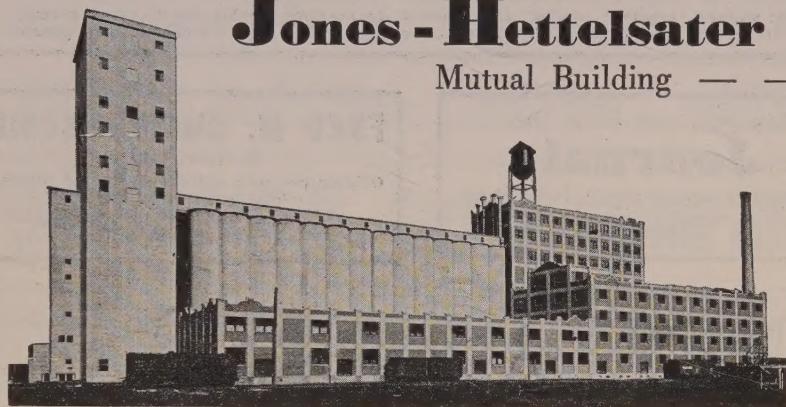
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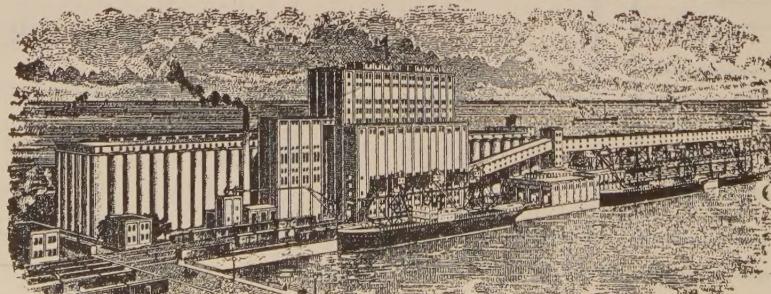
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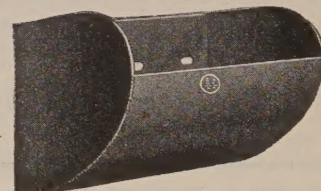
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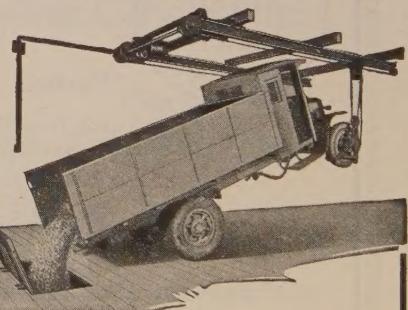
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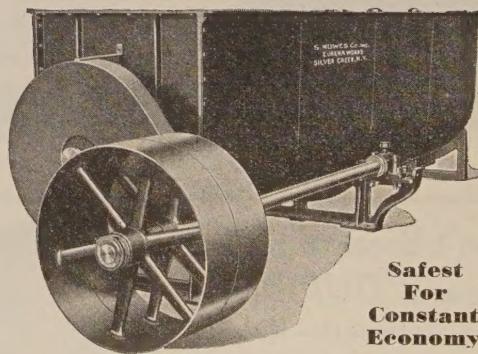
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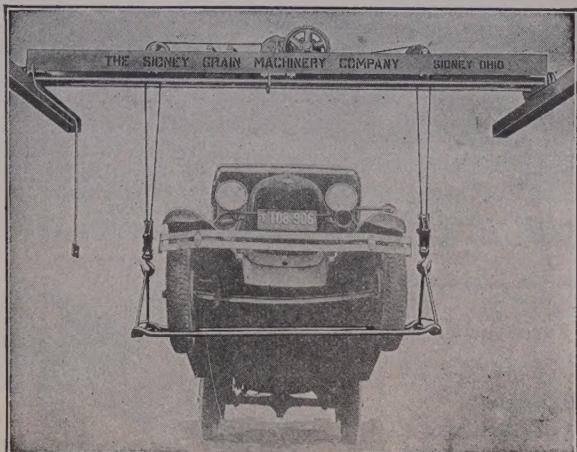


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Established 1898

**AMERICAN ELEVATOR &
GRAIN TRADE**
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THE ADVERTISING value of the Grain & Feed Journals Consolidated as a medium for reaching progressive grain, feed and field seed dealers and elevator operators is unquestioned.

Advertisements of meritorious grain elevator and feed grinding machinery and of responsible firms who seek to serve grain, feed and field seed dealers are solicited. We will not knowingly permit our pages to be used by irresponsible firms for advertising a fake or a swindle.

LETTERS on subjects of interest to those engaged in the grain, feed and field seed trades, news items, reports on crops, grain movements, new grain firms, new grain elevators, contemplated improvements, grain receipts, shipments, and cars leaking grain in transit, are always welcome. Let us hear from you.

QUERIES for grain trade information not found in the Journal are invited. The service is free.

CHICAGO, ILL., NOVEMBER 8, 1939

THE CERTIFICATE plan is but a hidden processing tax using the buyer of crops as a tax gatherer to deceive the consumer.

THE RECORD CROP of soya beans is keeping elevator men busier than ever, and inasmuch as the dry fall is resulting in more splits than usual, country buyers will discount receipts more liberally than ever if they are to buy on a safe margin.

CONCRETE TANKS properly constructed are generally waterproof, but occasionally we learn of tanks erected by builders lacking experience in the proper mixture of concrete resulting in an unsatisfactory grain storehouse. Beating rains drive the water through cracks and thin walls that establish the need of all outside walls being protected against water. Several such Iowa structures have been successfully protected by a sheeting of galvanized iron which has been applied on outside concrete walls through the employment of expansion bolts.

THE INSTALLATION of 20-ton truck scales is told of in so many news paragraphs published in each number of the Journals, the conviction is that the sooner the large scales are installed, the sooner will grain buyers and sellers be assured of correct weights.

A CAREFUL inspection of sealed wheat stored on farms in Pratt County, Kan., disclosed the discouraging fact that 18% of the grain was infested by weevil. This infestation would interfere with the delivery of wheat to the CCC and necessitate borrowers' buying No. 2 wheat to make good on their loans.

SUSPICIOUS FIRES continue to occur in the feed mills and grain elevators of the Pacific Northwest, and especially, when two fires are discovered immediately after the sun has gone to bed in a town like Chehahllis, Wash., as is reported in our news columns. Arson is a criminal offence but still it is practiced.

THE INSTALLATION of a chain drive which was improperly fitted is credited with the destruction of an Indiana elevator; in fact, the teeth of the new chain were worn smooth the day it was installed before the destructive fire was started. Hasty substitutes for smooth running equipment are seldom satisfactory.

THE LONG NIGHTS of winter seem to encourage midnight marauders and burglars with the result that seed warehouses and safes in elevator offices are being broken into. One Michigan elevator operator lost \$800 in cash and \$105 in checks recently, so the need of grated windows and well locked doors is again emphasized by the offenders.

MERCHANTS and manufacturers generally will find much consolation in the persistent opposition of all organizations of business men against further regimentation of business and many labor leaders are arriving at the conclusion that it is not possible to crucify the employer without hurting the employee. Nothing would so quickly bring about business improvement as the relief of industry from existing unreasonable regulations.

THE LEE COUNTY, Illinois, farmers elevator company that failed has a board of directors that some stockholders threaten to sue for their \$27,000 loss; but their allegation that the loss was due to speculation on the Board of Trade may be unfounded. More farmers elevators go broke speculating in cash grain in and out of their house than by speculating on any exchange. Those elevator operators who do deal in futures as a hedge do so to avoid gambling in cash grain stored with them by patrons and shipped out and sold for lack of room to take in more grain to accommodate fresh arrivals from the farm.

THE EXPLOSION of a fumigant recently in a grain elevator on a farm near Vail, Ia., might have occurred in a grain elevator operated by a dealer, but for the regulation by the mutual fire insurance companies warning their policyholders against bisulphide of carbon. No fire or explosion hazard accompanies the use of chloropicrin or hydrocyanic acid gas.

WERE it not for speculation on the Board of Trade farmers might be getting only 35 cents a bushel for their soybeans because the present crop is the largest on record. A glance at our chart of "Chicago Futures" shows how speculation put May beans to the coveted dollar quotation while government nursed grains fell behind.

REPORTS from Canadian ports and Buffalo give assurance that more lake vessels will be used for the winter storage of grain at eastern ports than ever before in the history of the trade. The early closing of the St. Lawrence River will drive many cargoes to Buffalo for winter storage and routing via New York for convoy across the Atlantic.

KEEPING open house on the completion of new elevators or improved facilities for serving the community is becoming a popular and profitable means of advertising improvements in elevator equipment. Advertising the improvements and offering attractive prizes for farmers utilizing the improvements the first day helps to promote good will and increase business.

THE BURSTING and collapsing elevators reported in the news columns, this number, do not give a pleasing testimonial to the work of the barn builder who is to blame for the failure. Too many contractors fail to strengthen the structure against lateral stress, and naturally, the walls give way and the elevator's contents are scattered all over the surrounding landscape.

CHIEFKAN WHEAT has proved so unsatisfactory to millers and bakers, all grain improvement associations of the southwest are conducting a vigorous campaign against the future planting of this variety. As millers are sure to discount this objectionable variety of wheat, it behoves grain buyers to discriminate sharply against its purchase and discourage farmers' planting any more of the undesirable grain.

BADLY located and poorly equipped grain elevators must give way to plants with large scales and fast handling machinery as concrete highways extend their tributary area. The larger volume of the well equipped plant makes possible the lowest handling cost per bushel that rewards it with commercial supremacy. Distances over modern highways that serve as a deterrent to business are growing in mileage with each improvement in the roads.

GRAIN BUYERS who accept 68 or even 70 pounds for a bushel of machine picked corn will be badly disappointed.

COUNTRY ELEVATOR operators who occasionally leave their office need to provide safe keeping for their cash boxes and check books during their absence. Failure to do this has resulted in many losses.

NO FAIR settlement of the compensation for handling or storing grain for the government can be arrived at if the purpose is to set a uniform rate to cover the entire country. To be fair a sliding schedule should be adopted, having as its basis the volume of business done by the individual elevator.

THE GREAT increase in the crop of soya beans has encouraged the building of many new soya bean oil plants and the rebuilding and enlarging of others, some of which have been reported in nearly every number of the Journals during the current year and all of these new facilities help to increase the demand and market for beans.

SO MANY complaints of destructive insects are being registered by the grain buyers of the winter wheat belt, it behooves every elevator operator to inspect all grain received and stored at frequent intervals. Southern Indiana farmers are reporting weevil in corn on the stalk. Vigilance is the only means of relief from the destructive work of these pests.

DURING the active movement of corn to market, we have published many notices of fires started by sparks from the cob burner and some of them resulted in the destruction of another elevator. If corn handlers would place a screen hood over their cob burners and a cut-off valve in the spout from the cleaner to the cob burner, fewer fires would be started by the guilty burner.

DRY WEEDS cannot safely be left standing near any grain elevator or its adjacent buildings, because when lighted by flying sparks and fanned by a strong wind, such fires spread with amazing celerity and occasionally, prove most disastrous. One Nebraska elevator reported in the news columns, this number, lost a pile of grain doors, but saved the elevator from fire which started in the weeds.

FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION prosecutions for accepting brokerage are no reflection whatever on the brokerage business which is legitimate. Independent brokers performing a real service are not disturbed by the Commission, whose attacks are directed against the false pretence of greedy buyers who hope to buy cheaper than their competitors by getting a rebate misnamed a "brokerage."

THE ARRANGEMENT of feed mill machinery so as to expedite and facilitate the handling of all operations in their proper sequence with a view to reducing the labor required is rapidly gaining favorable consideration of feed mill operators and seldom is changes or improvements planned that first consideration is not given to the economic handling of stock throughout the plant. The proper placing of each machine not only reduces the cost of power, but facilitates the keeping of each unit working to capacity and thereby expedites the work of the entire plant.

ONE OF THE encouraging improvements being made by elevator owners who do any building is the iron cladding of the elevator. Twenty-five years ago locomotive sparks dropping on to a dry shingle roof were credited with starting a large percentage of the country elevator fires, but today, the flying fire brand scattered by overloaded locomotives is seldom blamed for a country elevator fire. The iron cladding of an elevator earns such a liberal credit on the fire insurance premium, no elevator owner interested in the safeguarding of his property neglects to protect his plant from flying embers.

Buying Hybrid Corn

So many wild assertions advocating or condemning hybrid corn have been made without adequate proof in support that it is refreshing to read the report published elsewhere in this number by an Ohio elevator manager who weighed and shelled both hybrid and native corn from a definite acreage, the figures so obtained affording an opportunity to draw conclusions that are dependable.

As reported by him the results show where lies the profit of the grower, in one direction if he feeds the corn and in another direction if he grows to sell.

The comparison made by him of the shelling percentages of hybrid versus open pollinated corn is most illuminating to the grain buyer who seeks to learn where his profit lies.

Breeders of hybrid corn have progressed to the point where they can produce more bushels to the acre, albeit their bushels consist of a greater percentage of worthless cob. Other breeders have been working to develop a hybrid of greater feeding value. These have a different value to the dealer when bought in the ear; and it becomes a problem for him how to discriminate in buying to adjust the price to the shelling percentage.

Other elevator operators who have weighed the shelling percentage of named strains of hybrid corn are urged to report results of their tests for publication in the Journals. The overwhelming evidence of a considerable number of tests should afford a reliable guide in formulating a buying policy.

Is a Hedge a Speculation?

In a recent newspaper success story about a farmers elevator, the report includes the remarks of the elevator's 80-year-old president:

"Many farmers' elevators have failed because they hedged on grain held, that's purely speculation."

Confusing hedging with speculation may be only a slip. Had the president clearly understood how future trading operates, how a purchase of cash grain is hedged with a sale of a like amount of futures, it is unlikely that he would have branded hedging. His comment would have been amended to read, "Failure to remove a hedge on cash grain, when the cash grain is sold, is speculation."

Boards of Trade have the machinery for speculations in futures. But it is not the hedgers who do the speculating. It is the speculators. A hedge becomes a speculation only when the commodity it was bought or sold to protect is no longer in the possession of the hedger.

The farmer's remark is important chiefly in its exhibition of the prevailing ignorance of grain growers generally of the protection to their markets that is offered by the futures markets, and the part that bona fide speculators play in keeping the markets open, and operating on the low margins that feature farm to consumer handling of grain.

No elevator operator of experience would dare to carry an elevator full of grain without insuring the building and contents against fire, wind, water and explosion, yet some operators do not hesitate to carry an elevator full of unhedged grain altho May delivery is commanding a 10 cent premium over the cash grain at the time. It should not be difficult for any grain owner to recognize that if he can sell grain for more than it cost him he will realize a profit and if he can sell it for delivery next spring at an advanced price he will be paid for his storage room. However, if he sells his grain next spring and neglects to buy in his hedge when making delivery he will be speculating.

Title to any property real or personal, carries with it all the hazards and responsibilities of ownership including fire, wind, explosion, riot and its care as well as the vacillations in its market value. Grain offered or bid for in the public markets for immediate or future delivery, is but a reflection of the world's supply and demand, and records of sales and purchases represent true values at time of making.

Owners of unhedged grain have always been recognized as the greatest speculators in the trade because, they assume all the responsibilities of caring for it, as well as the certainty of loss if the market declines. Should the market advance the owner will realize a profit, but until he disposes of his un-

hedged grain or sells it for future delivery he must bear the responsibility for all changes in market values.

Neither production or consumption of any kind of grain is static. Wars and crop failures produce scarcity and famines in some countries while others revel in bountiful surpluses of all grains. Changes in production in any part of the world affects values in all other countries. The greatest speculator is the grain owner who neglects to hedge.

Why Not Utilize Existing Storage First?

Steel bins of the AAA are being erected at many stations in the grain surplus states, yet notwithstanding the government has contracted for many thousands, elevator men in different states are erecting storage annexes; in fact, we have published notices of 112 such annexes in our news columns during the last six months. Minnesota leads with 18; Iowa follows with 17; Illinois, 14; Oklahoma, 12.

Doubtless, every elevator operator of means would have been glad to erect additional storage facilities had he been guaranteed grain for storage for the crop year. Such an arrangement would have facilitated and expedited the unloading and the shipping of grain at any time the CCC wished it, and in case grain became infested with weevil or started to heat, the experienced elevator man would be in position to give the grain prompt and intelligent treatment.

One more advantage would have been that the AAA would not have been put to the expense of buying 43,000 steel bins which will litter up the landscape of many towns long after the AAA and the CCC are in the discard. All of the grain dumped on the CCC because of producers' inability or refusal to continue their loans could then have been held by the government's money lender at reduced expense and given far better care and protection than is obtainable from the steel bins. If an excessive amount of money is loaned on 1939 corn, then double the storage space now available will be needed to give the crop any kind of protection.

The difficulty of inspecting grain stored in the steel bins forbids the watchful care of the grain which it needs if heavy losses due to heating and destructive insects are to be prevented. Storage space not only in grain centers but in thousands of country elevators is still obtainable and at lower cost than the first cost of steel bins, their erection, their loading and care. No one seems to understand the reluctance of the government's officials to utilize all existing storage facilities before even considering the purchase and erection of unnecessary bins. Anyone with a minimum of grain handling experience will readily recognize the advantages of having ample mechan-

ical facilities for handling grain in and out of storage, but the bureaucrats seem determined to handle surplus grain in the hardest and most expensive way possible.

Speeding Up Movement of Grain

The news columns of this number tell of many improvements in grain elevators which are designed primarily to expedite the transfer of grain from trucks to boxcars. Many twenty-ton truck scales are being installed in country elevators, an additional leg is being installed in some country elevators so as to enable the loading of shipments without interfering with the receipt of farmers' deliveries. Many houses are installing 5000 bushel legs and an occasional installation of legs of 6000 bushels elevating capacity per hour helps to speed up the emptying of overloaded bins so as to make room for the next day's receipts.

Not only are the country elevator operators carefully planning the quick transfer of grain from trucks to boxcars, but the railroads are also speeding up their freight trains so as to get better transportation service out of given equipment, as well as to relieve the congestion of grain handling facilities at points of accumulation.

Larger and stronger boxcars are being provided and the average tractive power of each steam locomotive is being greatly increased. In '38 the average tractive power of locomotives in service was 49,803 horse power against 33,183 horse power in 1916. Naturally, this permits the hauling of longer and heavier trains and reduces the number of locomotives needed to transport a given tonnage. During 1938 the railroads' requirement of new equipment of greater capacity and the more intensive utilization of this equipment made it possible to effect a marked reduction in the number of cars and locomotives required. The average speed of freight trains has been increased from 11.5 miles per hour in 1921 to 16.6 miles in 1938. All these factors have contributed to the greater utilization of existing equipment, as well as the prompter delivery of all shipments to destination. Idle trains move no freight, earn no charges.

In 1920 the average distance traveled each day by freight train was only 247 miles, while the average distance traveled during the first half of 1939 was 405 miles. This has not only reduced the grain shippers' interest on drafts, but reduced the time of grain shipments in transit and helped shippers to take quick advantage of today's markets. This speeding up of freight trains comes as a natural sequence of the stream-lined passenger trains which have made it possible to transport passengers long distances from here to there in daylight. While this speeding up of rail service

has helped everyone concerned, the railroads have not increased rates for transportation, and their own investment in rolling stock has been greatly reduced because of the fewer cars and locomotives needed to give better service.

Oral Contracts Promote Misunderstandings

So often differences and disputes between elevator operators and farmer patrons result from the taking in of grain without a written agreement as to its disposition, that many operators will no longer accept grain for storage and post signs in driveways to the effect that the unloading of grain constitutes a sale at the price prevailing the day of delivery. This clear cut notice to grain haulers gives definite warning to all farmers that delivery constitutes a sale. Others refuse to weigh grain until a definite contract regarding grain's application has been signed by both parties.

The differences arising from a misunderstanding regarding the delivery of grain to a Nebraska elevator, reported in news columns this number, shows how easy it is to lose a good customer as a result of indefinite arrangement regarding the grain delivered.

Every grain buyer is anxious to avoid a dispute with any customer, yet all are likely to suffer from misunderstandings unless both parties sign a clear cut contract. Even farmers who are honestly disposed occasionally misunderstand the true intent of the buyer. When contracts are placed in writing that conveys the same meaning to all students of English, there is little opportunity left for costly differences.

Plea of Gambling Invalidates Missouri Contract

Wolcott & Lincoln, beginning Dec. 12, 1932, bought grain for future delivery for the account of W. S. Humphrey on the boards of trade of Chicago and Kansas City.

On July 18, 1933, Humphrey ordered the purchase of 5,000 bus. of barley for September delivery at 90c, but his check for \$500 was protested and the barley was sold for his account Aug. 2 at 57c, resulting in a loss of \$1,650, for which Wolcott & Lincoln brought suit and got judgment.

On appeal this was reversed May 23, 1938, by the Kansas City Court of Appeals. Humphrey testified that it was not his intention to accept delivery of any of the grain. Twelve of the trades were in Kansas City and the one in barley on the Chicago Board of Trade.

This suit devolves not so much on the contract rights of the parties; but upon the application of the Missouri statute Sec. 4318, page 3,004, providing that "all pretended sales of grain wherein there is in fact no actual sale is gambling."

The Court of Appeals said:

"If defendant did not intend to actually purchase the barley the transaction was illegal and void even tho the plaintiff was not aware of the unlawful intention of defendant."—119 S.W. Rep. (2d), 1022.

A citizen having the right to make a contract should be required to live up to his contract, otherwise he will be tempted to make contracts with the intention of breaking them.

Asked — Answered

[Readers desiring trade information should send query for free publication here. The experience of brother dealers is most helpful. Replies to queries are solicited.]

Wage and Hour Law and Country Elevator

Grain & Feed Journals: Just how is the 42-hour law going to affect a farmer elevator which has a manager and an assistant manager?—Garfield Grain & Coal Co., Wenona, Ill.

Ans.: The country grain elevator does not come under the wage and hour provision as it does not manufacture products going into interstate commerce. Even as to interstate shipments the law does not apply where 50 per cent or less of the product goes across state borders.

How Is Wheat Subsidy Operated?

Grain & Feed Journals: I read reports of varying amounts per bushel being paid by the government to subsidize export of wheat. How does the government figure how much to pay as a subsidy?—A. M. Garside.

Ans.: An exporter in the United States figures with a buyer in a foreign country, and finds that the foreigner offers, for example, 22 cents less than the exporter needs to move the grain. The exporter then notifies the Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation that he can sell 1,000,000 bu. of wheat to Belgium or some other country if the F.S.C.C. would pay him a subsidy of 22 cents per bushel. If this seems reasonable to the F.S.C.C. he will be told to go ahead and buy the 1,000,000 bu. in the open market and ship to Belgium. He will be required to give bond and later prove the wheat was exported, when the F.S.C.C. will reimburse him at the agreed rate.

Where Is Johnson Grass Noxious?

Grain & Feed Journals: In what states is Johnson grass seed prohibited as a noxious weed seed?—Transit Grain & Commission Co., Leo Potishman, Fort Worth, Tex.

Ans.: Most of the southern states prohibit Johnson grass as a noxious weed; but Florida and Georgia have no seed laws.

Under the Federal Seed Act, effective Feb. 5, 1940, interstate shipment of noxious weed seeds is prohibited when destined to a state prohibiting such seed.

Johnson grass—*Sorghum halepensis*, is a noxious weed by law in Alabama; Arizona; Arkansas; California; *Holcus halepensis*; Illinois; Indiana; Kansas; not more than an average of one seed in 5 grams; Louisiana; Mississippi; Missouri; Nevada; *Holcus* species; North Carolina; Oklahoma; Oregon; not more than one seed in 25 grams; South Carolina; prohibited in greater number than 20 to 1,000 seeds; Tennessee; Texas; *Andropogon halepensis*; Virginia; prohibited if one to two ounces of seed; West Virginia; Wyoming; *Holcus halepensis*.

Application of Wage and Hour Law?

Grain & Feed Journals: I would like some information in regard to the wage and hour law just passed. I have seven men working and have been hiring them for \$3 a day, in the elevator, mill, trucking in grain and trucking out feed to farmers. Would I come under that law?—Edward H. Kessler, Cramer Sta., Ill.

Ans.: The change in the Social Security Act makes no reference to hours of labor but relates to collection and payment of taxes.

The wage and hour act, officially known as the Fair Labor Standards Act, was passed June 14, 1938, and went into effect 120 days later. This law raises wages and compels overtime pay for work weeks exceeding a specified number of hours.

The law does not apply to all employers and employees. An employer not engaged in interstate commerce is exempt under the law; and the interpretation exempts him if less than 50 per cent of his trade is across state lines.

There are numerous exemptions; and the country grain elevator situated within the area of production is one of them. Besides the language of the law, the Administrator has issued an interpretation of the "area of production."

To be in the exempt area the products handled must come from the immediate vicinity, within 10 miles, and the number of employees must not exceed seven.

Employing not over seven and being in the area of production the plant at Cramer would seem to be exempt.

Efficiency of Chloropicrin at Low Temperatures?

Grain & Feed Journals: I understand that bisulphide of carbon is not effective in cold weather. Does chloropicrin also lose its insect killing power at low temperatures?—James W. Hopkins.

Ans.: Insects become dormant when cold, diminishing the effect of the gas.

Chloropicrin has greater lethal effect at low temperatures than has bisulphide of carbon.

Chloropicrin will kill at freezing temperature, but it takes a much longer time. The relation of low temperatures and larger quantities of the fumigant is irregular. A decrease in the amount of fumigant used is not overcome by prolonging the exposure. While bisulphide of carbon is very effective in hot weather, it is cheaper to use chloropicrin at temperatures below 69 degrees Fahr.

At 50 degrees Fahr. chloropicrin will kill all weevils in 20 hours. No statistics are available on the length of time required to effect a kill at lower temperatures.

Grain elevator operators were held to be under the workmen's compensation act by the Supreme Court of Illinois in Timmermann v. Industrial Commission.

R. M. Evans, administrator of the A.A.A., said significantly some time ago: "If farmers turn in this wheat next spring in payment for their loans, we intend to keep their wheat from being dumped on the market, selling it off only as needed and for enough to cover loans and carrying charges."

Agriculture Changes in Wisconsin

Since the World War began 25 years ago important changes have occurred in Wisconsin's agriculture, according to the Crop Reporting Service of the Wisconsin and United States Departments of Agriculture.

During the World War a great demand developed for agricultural products of all kinds and this stimulated the production of a larger acreage of crops. Wisconsin's crop acreage expanded during that period, particularly the acreage in the northern part of the state. In the southern part of the state some expansion of acreage also occurred but this was mostly the shifting of pastures and grasslands to cultivated or grain crops.

While the acreages of some crops in the state now are about the same as they were at the time of the World War, others have changed substantially. With the constant growth of Wisconsin's livestock industries, there has also been a growing emphasis upon feed crops. As a result, the state has about half a million acres more of corn now than it grew 25 years ago and the acreage of tame hay is more than a million acres larger than it was at that time.

Changes in livestock numbers since the war period are significant. The state's milk cow population is now the largest in its history, and it is 34 per cent above 25 years ago. The horse population is now a good deal smaller—it being 31 per cent below the high point reached in 1915. The number of sheep and swine are somewhat lower than they were at the beginning of the World War, but the number of chickens on farms is much larger.

AAA Steel Bins of Light Construction

Fortunately in most sections of the corn belt, the Commodity Credit Corp. is making use of country elevator storage space wherever it is available to hold the corn from the 1937 and 1938 crops that is delivered to it in satisfaction of loans.

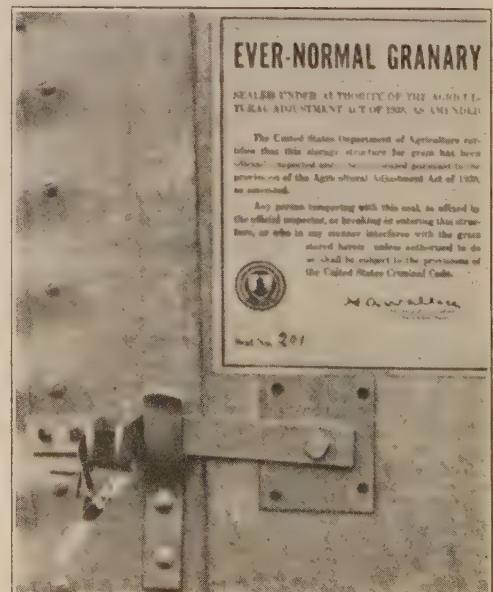
Out of the anxious work of state and national grain trade ass'ns, country elevator operators, and economic law (apparently including a reasonable doubt on the part of CCC officials regarding the ability of steel bins to keep shelled corn in good condition) has come the disposition of the CCC officials to utilize country elevator storage space first, steel bins only when other forms of local storage space cannot be obtained.

Heretofore in the Journals, the construction of the first steel bins to be erected by elevators in Illinois has been described. Resting on a tile-retained gravel foundation, the 2,000 bu. capacity, 11 ft. high tank is 18 ft. in diameter, constructed of 20 gauge corrugated, galvanized steel, has its roof and floor secured with light iron joining angles.

Herewith we are able to present a photo of the roof of one of these tanks, taken from the inside. It shows how the roof sections are joined together and secured to the corrugated side sheets, and how the ventilating cone at the top of the roof is anchored on the inside with an angle iron ring and an anchor bar.

While not convinced that the steel bins being offered by the CCC for the storage of sealed corn will keep the corn in good condition, grain dealers are cooperating in erection of the bins wherever desired in order to help their farmer patrons clear farm cribs for the bumper new crop now being picked. Few grain dealers are able to show any direct profit from their cooperation. With costs of erection showing from \$27 to \$60 per bin for materials, labor, and filling, the 2½c to 3c per bu. allowed the elevator operator for erecting and filling the bins cannot show a profit. However, militant farmers demand the service. Patronage must be satisfied if it is to be held. Hence the cooperation of grain dealers anxious to help their farmers.

What the future holds for the shelled corn stored in the steel bins is a question on which many grain dealers reserve opinions with a "Let's wait and see." But occasionally someone breaks out with vigorous doubt that the corn will stay in good condition thru even one germinating season, commenting, "It's an expensive way to destroy good corn."



Steel Bins Are Sealed and a Poster Warns Pilferers to Beware.

Steel Bins Dot Indiana

Hoosier grain dealers, like the grain merchants of other Corn Belt states, deciding to make the best of a losing deal, more because of the pressure exerted on them by anxious customers than from scare acts on the part of government officials and county com'ites, have cooperated generously with the Agricultural Adjustment Administration and with the Commodity Credit Corporation, in the filling of steel bins with sealed corn.

Western and central Indiana stations have their full share of the steel bins. Some have tank farms holding as many as 200 steel bins; others have only a half dozen, according to the amount of sealed corn in their communities that farmers elected to deliver rather than repay their loans.

Most of the steel bins in Indiana bear the "Martin" trade mark, and were shipped from Mansfield, O. Most, also, are of the 1,000 and the 1,250 bushel sizes. No different from other bins described in earlier numbers of the JOURNALS in the gauges of metal in floors, walls, and roofs, these bins enjoy a strap iron band at the bottom to make rigid the point where the walls join the metal floors, and they frequently have lugs to which guy wires may be attached to anchor the bins to their foundations.

The foundations are the familiar gravel-filled rings of concrete blocks or tile, held in place by two or three strands of wire. The ventilating caps of the bins rise a little higher from the cone of the roof than do those of other makes, and the galvanized wire rodent and bird screens are protected with sheet steel sleeves, to prevent the wind driving in snow or rain.

Two methods of handling the erection and filling of the bins have been practiced in Indiana. Many dealers have handled the whole job for the 3c per bushel allowed for this purpose by the Commodity Credit Corporation. Others, unable to visualize anything but a loss at this low rate, and unwilling to gamble with the odds against them, agreed to do only the weighing for $\frac{1}{4}$ c per bushel (in some cases 10c per load), leaving it up to the county com'ites to erect and fill the bins, and make their own records from the scale tickets supplied them.

The records are involved, compared with the simple bookkeeping practices of most country elevators. They must show the name of the delivering farmer, the grade of the corn delivered, the exact amount of corn delivered, and into what bin or bins it is put. Any overage is not accepted by the Commodity Credit Corp., or the county com'ites, even if it is only a bushel or two. Overages are purchased by the elevators. Any shortage cannot be filled by the simple expedient of purchasing the necessary corn. They must be paid for by the farmer at the rate of 57c per bushel, plus interest from the time the loan was taken out.

A variety of methods have been employed in filling the bins. Some use portable hikers, mounted on wheels, and having motor power, to push the corn gently to the top of the bin, where it is spouted into the bin. Some use makeshift portable legs, assembled from standard chain and bucket ear corn elevators, mounted on skids, and dragged from bin to bin with a tractor. Others use silo fillers and farm blowers, finding that these did not crack the grain if run at a speed of 600 r.p.m. or less. Still others employed available labor, and scoop shovels, where the number of bins set up did not suggest the purchase of a hiker.

Business has been good for the corn shelling rings as the farmers, cooperating with the A.A.A. ever-normal program were given instructions to open their cribs and deliver their

collateral. Few shelling rings will set up at a crib for less than a minimum charge of \$10. Small lots of sealed ear corn have drifted to the elevators for shelling, and cleaning before being put in steel bins. A little cleaning business has drifted in also, for some of the farm shellers failed to remove husks and cobs to the satisfaction of the inspectors for the county com'ites.

A few Indiana elevators are storing sealed corn for the Commodity Credit Corporation, under the Form T agreement that gives them 7c per bushel for storage until July 1, and another 7c for storage to July 1, 1941. But few have cared to tie up their storage space for two years of an uncertain future for such small return, and accept the responsibility with which the C.C.C. would saddle them.

Storing the corn in the steel bins is different. A dealer undertaking to put up the bins and fill them with the corn for 3c per bushel can get the pain over with in a hurry. After the bins are filled he can figure out whether he came out even, or took a loss, get out his red ink pen, write the record in his book, and quit worrying about it. Corn in the steel bins belongs to the Commodity Credit Corp. It is a responsibility of the Commodity Credit Corp., and its agents, the county com'ites.

Few Indiana grain dealers expect the corn in the steel bins to keep satisfactorily thru the spring months. Here and there is one who expresses a hope that it will, but even these are doubtful. Corn gets the urge to reproduce in the spring time, they say. Even in the wood bins, or the concrete bins of country elevators it must be watched vigilantly, no matter how dry, during the spring months. On the slightest provocation it will heat, and must be turned and blown to be cooled.

The steel bins have tight bottoms with no facilities other than a portable elevator, and a scoop shovel for turning the corn. Even so, several of those who have taken charge of erecting and filling the steel bins, have taken the precaution to have a bin or two empty to which the corn can be transferred, should trouble develop, and the county com'ite calls for help.

Illustrated on the outside front cover of the

farms, frequently referred to as "tin-towns" or "tepee towns." They are:

1. West Point, in Tippecanoe County, where 21 of the 1,250 bushel size have been erected. Journals are photos of several Indiana tank on land leased by the county com'ite. Bins were erected by the county com'ite, and filled with approximately 26,250 bushels of sealed corn from 25 farmers, by means of a portable, motor-operated elevator. The County Com'ite did the work, gave Manager B. F. Beedle of the Crabbs-Reynolds-Taylor Co., $\frac{1}{4}$ c per bushel to do the weighing and supply scale tickets.

2. Scoopers hard at work filling a bin at Wadena. A canvas apron reduces the spill.

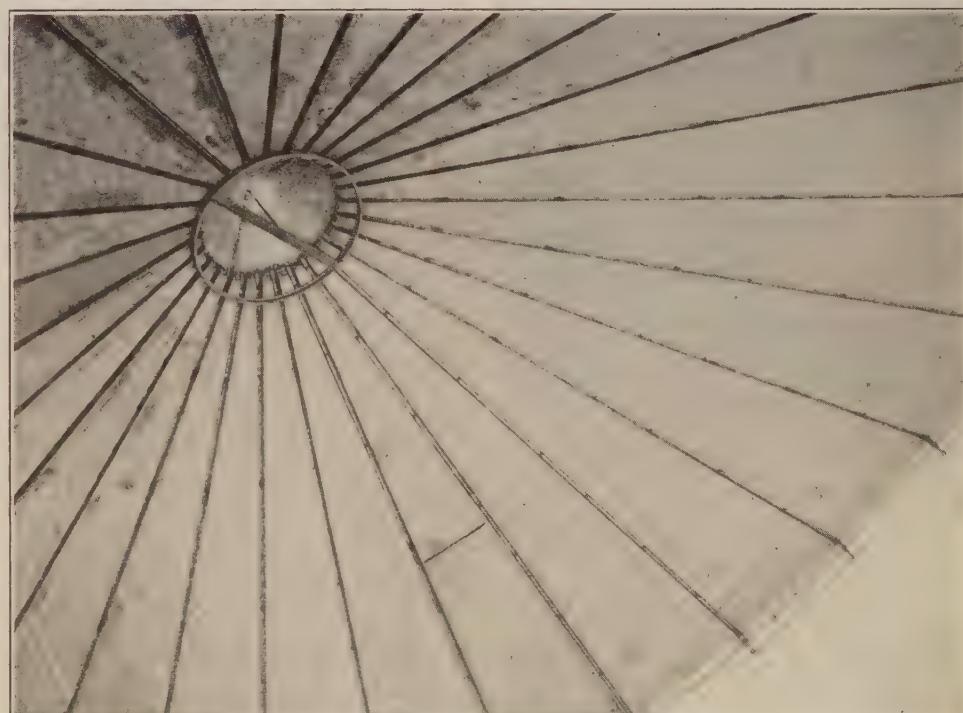
3. Wadena, in Benton County, where the Wadena Grain Co., operated by Charles Starz, put up six bins and filled them by means of local labor and scoop shovels, for 3c per bushel. Stored in the company's 50,000 bus. elevator on the Chicago, Attica, & Southern railroad at this point are an additional 23,000 bus. of sealed corn under the Form T contract of the Commodity Credit Corporation.

4. Goodland, in the southeast corner of Newton County, has one of the large tank farms, with 38 of the 1,250 bushel size, and 140 of the 1,000 bushel size steel bins. In the bins are a little over 178,000 bus. of No. 1 corn delivered to the Commodity Credit Corp. Goodland Grain Co.'s Manager Wallace handled the erecting and filling job on company land for 3c per bushel, sub-contracted part of the labor, employed as many as 47 men at one time to do the work of putting up the tanks, received close cooperation in the handling of samples and in the filling of the bins from the county com'ite. Eight of the bins have been kept empty against possible need for transfer of grain.

5. A strap-iron band at the floor line forms an anchor for the side-walls of the bins at Shadeland.

6. Shadeland, in Tippecanoe County, where 13 of the 1,000 bushel size are erected and filled, the 14th under construction, and foundations laid for three more. Weighing and handling of the corn was done by local manager W. F. Noble of the Lafayette Cooperative Elevator Co. The Lafayette Cooperative Elevator Co., whose destinies at the head office are watched by Manager W. L. Woodfield, erected and filled the bins for the County Com'ite for 3c per

(Concluded on Page 385)



Interior View of Roof of 2,000-Bu. Steel Bin at Shirley.
(See Facing Page and Outside Front Cover)

Letters from the Trade

[The grain dealers' forum for the discussion of grain trade problems, practices and needed reforms or improvements. Dealers having anything to say of interest to members of the grain trade are urged to send it to the Journals for publication.]

Unethical Grading Practices

Grain & Feed Journals: The elevator operator who springs the test weight of wheat in order to get the business, or who stores free, advances money, and guarantees weights and grades on stored wheat, should be barred from doing business.

Unreasonable regulation and limitation of handlers and processors by government agencies deserves condemnation.—S. W. Miller, Deer Creek Elevator Co., Ashton, Kan.

Farm Benefits Paid from Taxes on Farm Products

Grain & Feed Journals: Many so-called farm leaders are advocating a processing tax on agricultural products as a means of raising funds necessary to carry on farm benefit payments.

You should warn your farmer customers that such a tax is a direct tax upon the products of their farms and has a tendency to curtail rather than increase the demand for their commodities. What farmers need are broader markets and greater domestic consumption of their crops and livestock, and they should vigorously oppose any move threatening to place a direct tax upon their products.

What does a farmer gain through benefit payments that are derived from a tax upon his own production, if the tax tends to decrease the price of such products to an equal if not greater degree than the benefit payment received?—J. F. Moyer, Secy. Kansas Grain, Feed & Seed Dealers' Ass'n.

Cannot Repeal Supply and Demand Law

Grain & Feed Journals: For 17 years I carried a railroad union card. Since that time I've spent 20 years in the grain and lumber business, and two terms in the state legislature. I feel myself qualified to see both sides of the labor-capital argument, to recognize what John L. Lewis is doing to labor and its unions, and what the federal department of agriculture is doing to farming and the farmer.

I feel sure a working farmer knows best whether to plow or disc his land, or whether to leave a root crop to hold snow and water, without consultation with the department of agriculture, or the Hoover-born twins, "Doubt and Guess."

Prior to the Farm Board, the established grain trade with long experience was able to handle surplus grain crops without putting the farmer and his production in the world's show case. I always admired Coolidge's instructions to his sec'y of agriculture: "I want you to do nothing, keep still, and act dumb." History shows that everyone, including the farmer, was prosperous and busy, when everyone, including the government, was minding his own business.

Several years ago the grain elevators were paying farmers \$1.23 per bu. for wheat. Yet even then a United States senator said "wheat cannot be raised for \$1.23. When Congress meets again I will go back to Washington, and help to put more restrictions on the boards of trade." The result in a few years was to drop the price of wheat to farmers to 53c per bu. at the country elevator.

In my opinion we cannot repeal the law of supply and demand. Value is a matter of

opinion, and an act of Congress has little jurisdiction over the thoughts of men.—C. D. Crum, Tasco, Kan.

Trucks Relieve Car Famine

Grain & Feed Journals: It may interest you to know that we have experienced much difficulty in getting cars for shipping out corn so we shipped by truck to Louisville, Kentucky, 1,600 bus. of corn and 2,000 bus. of corn to Chicago. As my elevator no longer stands on railroad ground, I do not feel under any obligations to hold grain for shipment by rail when cars are not obtainable.—H. J. Sterrenberg Grain Co., Crescent City, Ill.

Larger Cleaner Saves More Corn

Grain & Feed Journals: Supplementing information appearing in the "Letters" department of the last number of the Journals, let me point out that if the corn cleaner is twice the capacity of the corn sheller there will be no necessity for slowing down the feed of corn to the sheller to keep cleaner from clogging with husks. Corn shellers pay little attention to husks, but it takes large capacity cleaners to handle dirty corn.

We are having less trouble with excessive husks this year than last year, probably because the corn is more mature. It is drier than when it was picked last year, and is coming from the fields cleaner. Our revolving double screen cleaner is doing an excellent job of cleaning.—H. G. Tyler, mgr., Lowell Grain & Hay Co., Lowell, Ind.

Discounting Machine-Picked Corn

Grain & Feed Journals: In addition to the problem that the grain dealers are having to face in disposing of the excessive amounts of corn husks, caused by these mechanical corn pickers, they are also finding that these corn husks take up space and also weigh a little something, with the result that it takes more pounds per bushel of picker corn to make 56 lbs. of shelled corn.

We have made progress in educating the owners of combines to start their operations later in the day, when the dew is off and when grain and soybeans are drier in moisture. Now we have the task before us to educate the farmers operating mechanical pickers for corn to do a better job of cleaning off the husks than is the average case now.

One main trouble is that the person operating the tractor goes too fast to do a good husking job. It has also been found by some grain dealers that these pickers do a better job of cleaning off the husks early in the day when they are damp, rather than later in the afternoon when quite dry. Those picker operators sometimes contract with a farmer for doing the work at so much per acre, so naturally a good deal like the grain harvester, he covers the ground as quickly as possible.

These pickers can be adjusted and will do a clean shucking job, if the operator will be compelled to produce such a job. The first recommendation to make to him is to slow down his speed, make the adjustments necessary to his picker, and try to operate same early in the day, so that the husks will be cleaned off better than at other times. Point out these facts to farmer customers and urge them to pass on the recommendations to those they contract with to pick their corn. Either these things must be accomplished, or the grain dealer will have to begin at once to discount corn containing an excessive

amount of husks at about 1c per bushel. If this is not obtained by imposing a discount, then the alternative will be to increase the number of pounds of ear corn to obtain a net amount of 56 pounds when shelled.

It will be well to check up and see how "husky" ear corn weights are holding out as to shelled weights.—Fred K. Sale, sec'y Indiana Grain Dealers Ass'n, Indianapolis, Ind.

Imported Oils Do Not Depress Market Value of Domestic Oils

Grain & Feed Journals: We beg to refer to your issue of September twenty-seventh in which you printed some excerpts from a "Paper Presented by E. F. Johnson of Ralston Purina Co. at annual meeting of American Soyabean Ass'n."

The members of this Institute are interested in this import oil question. Mr. Johnson's remarks are certainly not based on actual facts.

The United States is a big importer because it is a big country with a big population, but our imports do not begin to compare with those of Europe. The principal countries of Europe, excluding Russia, imported during 1938 oils and fats (either as oil or in the form of oil-seeds) 3,565,101 long tons or 7,985,826,240 pounds. In an evident endeavor to make importations of foreign oil look very formidable Mr. Johnson lumped all the oils together.

To begin with: there is castor oil, which is not produced here; linseed oil from imported flaxseed of which we do not produce enough; rapeseed oil, olive oil and olive oil foods; vegetable wax; palm oil, which we do not produce and used in the tin plate industry, China wood oil (Tung oil) which we do not produce; all these together accounting for well over 500,000,000 lbs. per year.

We gather from Mr. Johnson's remarks that he is especially incensed about coconut oil and endeavors to bring his point home with references which are absolutely contrary to fact. Coconut oil, to the very best of our knowledge and belief, is not used as a direct competitor of lard. The competitors of lard are vegetable shortenings produced from cottonseed oil and soya bean oil.

The price of coconut oil has not been 2.20 to the processors in the last five years. Due to some extraordinary circumstances it reached, exceptionally and for a short while, 2.50 F.O.B. Pacific Coast. Adding thereto the three cents per pound tax and the railroad freight of 65c per 100 lbs., the very lowest it cost, then, to the users in the Mid-West was 6.15c per lb. Incidentally, the price is now 3.50 F.O.B. Pacific Coast or 7.15c to the Mid-West user. This is for crude coconut oil which requires a further processing costing one cent, and more, per pound before it can in any way be considered as an edible product. Furthermore, before going to the consumer such oil is further compounded or processed, which again adds to the cost.

The great bulk of coconut oil is used for manufacturing purposes. It has been clearly shown by technical experts that no oil or fat produced in the U. S. can replace coconut oil in its special uses.

The manufacturers using coconut oil are not utter fools. Would they knowingly and willingly pay 6.15 to 7.15c for coconut oil if soya bean oil, or tallow, etc., could be used to the same advantage at 2c per lb. less?

We unhesitatingly say that the present excise and processing taxes on some of these oils, and especially coconut oil, have acted as a boomerang and worked to the detriment of the people they were supposed to protect and benefit. The proponents of these taxes may have been well-intentioned, but certainly they were ill-advised.

You cannot jump at conclusions, like Mr. Johnson does, without studying cause and effect.

There is a limit to what can be paid for materials. Therefore, when the American user buys coconut oil, he has to figure on the tax he has to pay. Therefore, he must try to buy his oil that much lower at the source. This has

caused the price of coconut oil to be depressed to the level of around three cents F.O.B. Pacific Coast (ranging from 2.50 to 3.50 according to the market), this has given Europe access to a large quantity of coconut oil at low prices. This low priced coconut oil, and other oils whose price was dragged down by the lower coconut oil, and also by the American excise taxes on these other oils, transformed into margarine and edible compounds, at low prices has competed in Europe with *lard*, until the export of lard had dwindled to insignificant figures. Our stocks on hand of lard, here, began to decrease somewhat only when our lard price fell low enough to compete in Europe with these margarines and vegetable compounds.

In 1933 we exported 260,799 tons of lard.

In 1934, first year of coconut oil processing tax, lard exports dropped to 134,149 tons.

In 1935 they dropped further to 43,447 tons.

In 1936 they were 50,071 tons.

In 1937 they were 61,151 tons.

In 1938 when the price dropped low enough to compete in Europe, the exports increased during the last half of the year, and brought the 1938 total up to 91,340 tons, just about one-third of the 1933 exports.

We quote here from a report of the American Trade Commissioner in Great Britain, published in the Sept. 8th, 1939, issue of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce (Dept. of Commerce) Worlds Foodstuffs Review:

"With American lard at present low prices, gains continue to be made at the expense of other shortenings, which made great headway, technically and in volume, during recent years of high priced lard, and the trade does not expect that lard will fully regain its former position at once, and may require some years of favorable prices to approximate its previous proportionate share in the market."

That was the U. S. Government reporting.

Today the controlled price of refined lard in England is 42/6 per 112 lbs. in tierces or U. S. 7.71 cents per lb.; deduct the cost of package transportation and insurance: what is the equivalent here? Yet, that is the British war time price.

If Mr. Johnson wants to increase the use of Soya bean oil, he will have to steal the business from cottonseed oil; and if he wants to increase the production of Soya bean oil by 1,000,000,000 lbs. he must, then, unavoidably increase the production of Soya bean meal by 5,550,000,000 lbs. and what will the sellers of other meals and grain offal say to that?—National Institute of Oilseed Products, J. L. Diricks, Sec'y, San Francisco, Calif.

Steel Bins Dot Indiana

(Continued from Page 383)

bushel; shelled and recleaned much of the corn for an additional charge to delivering farmers.

7. The sheet metal floors of the bins delivered at Shadeland arrived on the job rolled up like a rug.

8. Improvised leg at Goodland is mounted on skids and dragged from bin to bin by a tractor which supplies power to operate the leg.

9. Five men on a truck scoop sealed corn into receiving hopper of leg at Goodland, Ind., improvised from a chain and bucket elevator, driven by an electric motor.

10. Scoopers, pushing shelled corn into hopper of portable elevator to fill bins at West Point.

Port Huron, Mich.—A. L. Chamberlain, chairman of the tariff com'ite of the Michigan Bean Shippers Ass'n, is urging bean growers of Michigan to ask Michigan members of Congress to vote against reduction of the tariff on beans, proposed by Cordell Hull, secretary of state, under his reciprocal trade agreement policy. The government proposes to reduce the tariff from \$3 to \$1.50 per 100 pounds; and if bean prices rise above the present level there is danger of heavy imports. Chile exports large quantities of beans.

New Soy Bean Records

All records for transactions in future contracts for soy beans on the Board of Trade have been shattered the past month, the total being 12,889,000 bu. compared with 7,316,000 bu. the same month in 1938. On one day alone the volume of business was 1,059,000 bu., establishing a record for daily transactions.

These figures show that the inauguration of soy bean future trading was well justified. The market is now being used successfully by exporters, cash handlers and processors. In addition to the trade interests using the market, a wide general participation by commission house traders has developed.

All previous production records for soy bean production have been broken this year. Lamson Bros. crop statistician estimates the total crop at 83,000,000 bu., and the Bennett report fixed the crop in six leading states at 73,700,000 bu. Last year's production was 54,000,000 bu. in the six middle west states and 57,000,000 bu. for the country.

Chicago receipts during October, 1939, totalled 10,138,000 bu. compared with 4,672,000 bu. in October 1938. Shipments during October were 4,705,000 bu. compared with 1,355,000 bu. in October 1938.

It has been a record-breaking season in other respects also, export sales having been by far the largest ever known, while the movement has also exceeded any other year by a wide margin.

Export sales have been estimated as high as 10,000,000 bu. and this business, stimulated by the war conditions which have made it difficult abroad to secure Manchurian beans, has been the dominating feature of the trade. Due largely to efforts of exporters to cover their sales, the huge receipts at Chicago have been absorbed readily, and it is expected that shipments from Chicago between now and the close of navigation will be heavy.

Probably the most satisfactory phase of the situation from the standpoint of producers is that the record-smashing crop and the huge movement prices have advanced to and held high levels. In other years during the early marketing period prices have declined under the hedge load.

The rapid expansion in soy bean production is especially significant in that there has been no artificial stimulation for production, no acreage restriction, no loans and no bonuses. This would seem to indicate that a free and unrestricted market works out more to the advantage of the farmers than where the trade is hampered by undue regulation. Another significant feature is that the consumption has kept pace with the year-to-year increases in production. Uses for bean products are becoming almost as manifold as are the uses for corn.

Of the 10,678,000 bu. of corn stored in Chicago elevators it is said that approximately 7,000,000 bu. is owned by the government as the result of taking over collateral on loans.

J. J. Murphy of Chicago, Dies

One of the most popular members of the Chicago Board of Trade, John J. Murphy, passed away Nov. 3 at St. Francis Hospital, Evanston, Ill., aged 46 years.

A graduate of Marquette Academy at Milwaukee he began his career there in the grain business with the Cargill Grain Co., in 1908. Later he was for several years associated with the Bartlett-Frazier Co., at Chicago, and more recently with Albert Schwill & Co., maltsters, as their barley specialist.

In 1934 "Jack" distinguished himself by getting 28 new members to join the Grain & Feed Dealers National Ass'n in a new membership contest, 15 more than obtained by the Indianapolis grain man who obtained second prize.

Interment was at Milwaukee, his old home town, where numerous relatives reside.

Coming Conventions

Trade conventions are always worth while, as they afford live, progressive grain dealers a chance to meet other merchants from the same occupation. You can not afford to pass up these opportunities to cultivate friendly relations and profit by the experience and study of others.

Dec. 5, 6. Farmers National Grain Dealers Ass'n, Chicago, Ill.

Dec. 12, 13, 14. Farmers Elvtr. Ass'n of South Dakota, Huron, S. D.

Jan. 22, 23. Northwest Retail Feed Ass'n, Mankato, Minn.

Jan. 23, 24, 25. Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n of Iowa, Savery Hotel, Des Moines, Ia.

Jan. 29, 30. Indiana Grain Dealers Ass'n, Columbia Club, Indianapolis, Ind.

Feb. 6, 7, 8. Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n of North Dakota, Bismarck, N. D.

Mar. 31, Apr. 1, 2, 3. Society of Grain Elevator Superintendents, Royal York Hotel, Toronto, Ont.

May 23. Grain, Feed and Millers Ass'n of Missouri, Hoxsey and Ben Bolt Hotels, Mexico, Mo.

June 16, 17, 18. Ohio Grain, Mill & Feed Dealers Ass'n, Neil House, Columbus, O.

June 20. Pennsylvania Millers & Feed Dealers Ass'n, Harrisburg, Pa.

Des Moines, Ia.—While the horse population in Iowa dropped from 697,786 in 1929, to 461,165 in 1939, the value of farm machinery has climbed this year to \$22,203,000, or seven times the \$3,149,000 valuation held by farm machinery in the state in 1933.

Prompt amendment of the national labor relations act to remove this serious threat to complete economic recovery is urged by the Chamber of Commerce of the United States. Its com'ite recommends that the act be amended to grant to an employer the express right to petition the Labor Relations board for a determination and certification of the representatives selected by his employees for collective bargaining.



John J. Murphy, Chicago, Ill., Deceased.

Crop Reports

Reports on the acreage, condition and yield of grain and field seeds are always welcome.

Buffalo, Okla., Oct. 27.—Only about 10 per cent of the wheat is planted and none up. It is awfully dry here.—Buffalo Farmers Co-operative Elevator Co.

Paoli, Ind.—Many of the farmers in Orange County and adjoining counties are worried over the appearance of corn weevil. Not only is old corn affected, but some farmers report that new corn contains weevil.—W. B. C.

Henderson, Ky.—A preliminary check of the hybrid corn demonstration plots in Henderson County shows that the hybrid variety is outyielding by about 20 per cent the ordinary type according to R. H. Jackson, county agent.—W. B. C.

Winchester, Ind., Nov. 4.—Corn picking, not shucking, they don't husk it any more, is going on in a big way. Farmers are now selling their surplus. They filled every crib and pig pen they had with corn. We have sold more slat cribs than we sold five years previous and are still telegraphing orders in for them.—Goodrich Bros. Co.

Chicago, Ill., Nov. 1.—Due to continued drouth, it is estimated that not more than 75 per cent of Oklahoma's intended wheat acreage for 1940 has been planted, and since the crop should be fairly well started by Nov. 1, the general outlook is quite discouraging.—J. L. Merrick, Special Rep., The Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railway Co.

Winnipeg, Man.—The aggregate estimate of the crop, based on the acreage figures issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics dated July 27, 1939, with returns received from 94 per cent of country points in the three Prairie Provinces, is as follows: Spring wheat, 455,283,200 bus.; durum wheat, 10,361,000 bus.; oats, 235,243,300 bus.; barley, 80,262,500 bus.; rye, 15,554,700 bus.; flax, 2,516,900 bus.—J. G. Fraser, mgr., The North-West Grain Dealers Ass'n.

Enid, Okla., Oct. 25.—Following the rains of Oct. 8 and 9, Oklahoma went back into the dry column again and since that time no moisture has been reported. Following these rains, however, quite a little seeding was done over the central and north central part of the state where, in most places, wheat has come up to a rather thin stand. In the western and northwestern parts, however, very little planting has been done and farmers are still waiting for sufficient moisture to germinate wheat before seeding.—E. R. Humphrey, sec'y pro tem, Okla. Grain & Feed Ass'n.

Chicago, Ill., Nov. 2.—Reports on crops for Nov. 1 indicate a 2,550,000,000 bus. production for corn. Yields of corn are turning out better than was expected on Oct. 1. In fact, 100 bus. per acre yields are almost as common in hybrid fields as were 60 bus. per acre of open-pollinated corn in the same fields in the past, and because of that feature hand picking is proceeding correspondingly slower per acre than was that work in former seasons when ordinary corn was raised. The condition of the winter wheat crop is lower than I have ever known at this date in all my past experience.—H. C. Donovan, statistician, Thomson & McKinnon.

Kansas City, Mo., Nov. 6.—No moisture of consequence has fallen since our report of Oct. 23, and the two weeks' period has elapsed with a decided trend toward colder weather, which will retard further germination. Small producing parts of Texas and Oklahoma did have a little precipitation, but general relief is still lacking, and a terribly serious situation is confronting the Kansas wheat farmer, as well as those of Texas, Oklahoma, Colorado, and Nebraska. We must not overlook the possibility of some low temperatures soon, and again call attention that this situation would undoubtedly cause heavy winter killing should it occur with the soil so extremely dry and with only a weak plant to withstand such a condition. Country movement remains almost at a standstill, even tho there has been some price advance; but without an improvement in the 1940 crop outlook, we can expect little country marketing, even tho the price level should advance further.—Robinson Elevator Co., H. L. Robinson, K. B. Latto.

Chicago, Ill., Nov. 1.—Corn production is estimated at 2,586,329,000 bus., compared with 2,542,238,000 last year. Winter wheat acreage, allowing for some further planting but not for the full acreage that would be seeded if good moisture were received at once, is estimated at 45,378,000 or 98.2 per cent of last year's 46,173,000. Soybean production is estimated at 83,913,000 bus.—R. O. Cromwell, statistician, Lamson Bros. & Co.

top prices right thru the heavy movement, something never experienced before. Four or five days of dry weather will complete the harvesting. The poorest job of combining we have seen in years, most of the arrivals show excess splits and foreign material.—Baldwin Elevator Co.

Kansas Leading the Drouth Parade

Dodge City, Kans., Nov. 1.—Another month has closed yielding precipitation far below normal. The October total here has been .28 against 1.35 normal for the month. For the four month's period July-October we have had only 3.40 compared with a normal of 8.72—the driest July-October period in 25 years. The rest of the state will be decidedly short of normal.

We have heard much about wet and dry cycles, and records here at Dodge City for more than 60 years prove conclusively that such cycles have prevailed quite consistently during that period at about eleven-year intervals. We list below these eleven-year periods showing the total eleven-year rainfall record for each cycle followed by the average annual rainfall for each cycle and also the number of dry years occurring in each wet cycle and the number of wet years occurring in each dry cycle. This table is based upon the wheat crop year—July to June, inclusive. The figures are taken from the United States Weather Bureau records:

	Total	Annual	Cycle
11-Year Cycle	Rainfall	Av.	Contained
Wet Cycle	1876-87	247.19	22.47
Dry Cycle	1887-98	203.63	18.51
Wet Cycle	1898-1909	232.08	21.10
Dry Cycle	1909-20	196.92	17.90
Wet Cycle	1920-31	248.60	22.60
Dry Cycle	1931-39	123.60	15.45

The period 1931-39 constitutes only eight years of the present dry cycle, but it provides some hope for immediate relief since during the eight years of the eleven-year cycle there has been no wet years; and since previous dry cycles contained about three wet years, it is possible that the three remaining years of the present cycle may provide some relief from the persistent drouth that has held this territory in its grip for the past eight years.

In other words, if this present dry cycle is to yield total precipitation comparable with that of the preceding dry cycles, then we might expect the next three years to be fairly wet, with an average annual precipitation of about 24 inches. The eight years of the present dry cycle has yielded only 123.60 inches.—Kansas Grain, Feed & Seed Dealers Ass'n., By J. F. Moyer, Sec'y.

Daily Closing Prices

The daily closing prices for wheat, corn, oats, rye, barley and soybeans for December delivery at the following markets for the past two weeks have been as follows:

Wheat												
	Option	Oct.	Oct.	Oct.	Oct.	Oct.	Oct.	Oct.	Nov.	Nov.	Nov.	Nov.
	High	Low	25	26	27	28	30	31	1	2	3	4
Chicago	89 1/4	62	85	84	85 1/2	86 1/2	86	86 1/2	86 1/4	86 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2
Winnipeg*	85	51 1/2	71 1/4	70 1/2	70 1/2	71 1/4	70 1/2	70 1/4	70	70	70 1/2	69 1/2
Kansas City	84 1/2	57	79 1/2	78 3/4	79 1/2	81 1/2	80 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	82 1/2	82 1/2	82 1/2
Minneapolis	92	64 3/4	83 5/8	82 7/8	83 7/8	85 1/2	84 3/4	85 1/2	84 7/8	85 1/2	86 1/2	86 1/2
Duluth	88	58 1/4	79 1/2	77 7/8	79 1/4	80 7/8	80	80 1/2	80	80 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2
Milwaukee	89	62 1/2	85	84 1/4	85 1/2	86 1/2	86	86 1/2	86 1/4	86 1/2	87 1/2	88 1/2
Corn												
Chicago	60 1/2	39 3/4	49 3/4	49 3/4	49 3/4	50 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2
Kansas City	56	37 1/2	47 3/4	47 3/4	47 3/4	48 1/2	48 1/2	48 1/2	48 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2
Milwaukee	60	39 1/2	49 3/4	49 3/4	49 3/4	50 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2	51	50 1/2	50 1/2
Oats												
Chicago	38 5/8	25 7/8	36 1/4	35 1/4	35 1/4	36 1/2	36 1/2	36 1/2	36 1/2	36 1/2	36 1/2	36 1/2
Winnipeg*	44 1/2	23 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2
Minneapolis	36	23 3/8	32 1/2	31 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2
Milwaukee	38 1/2	26	36 1/4	35 1/4	35 1/4	36 1/2	36 1/2	36 1/2	36 1/2	37	36 1/2	37
Rye												
Chicago	58	41 1/2	53 1/4	53	53 1/2	54 1/2	53 1/2	53 1/2	53 1/2	54 1/2	54 1/2	54 1/2
Minneapolis	55	37 1/2	48	47 1/2	48 1/2	49	48 1/2	48	47 1/2	47 1/2	48 1/2	48 1/2
Winnipeg*	61	37	57	57	57	57 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2	57	56 1/2	56 1/2
Duluth	53 1/2	50 1/4	51 1/4	51	51 1/2	52 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2
Barley												
Minneapolis	47 1/2	28 1/2	36 1/2	36 1/2	36 1/2	37 1/2	37	37	36 1/2	36 1/2	36 1/2	36 1/2
Winnipeg*	49 1/2	32 1/2	43	42 1/4	42 1/4	43 1/4	43 1/4	43 1/4	42 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2
Chicago	98 1/2	65 3/4	89 1/2	88	88 1/2	89 1/2	91	90 1/2	93	97 1/4	96	96 1/2
Soybeans												
Chicago	98 1/2	65 3/4	89 1/2	88	88 1/2	89 1/2	91	90 1/2	93	97 1/4	96	96 1/2

*To compare with U. S. prices deduct the discount on the Canadian dollar.

Heavy Movement of Soybeans

At one time last month more than 1,100 car-loads of soybeans were on side tracks at Decatur, Ill., waiting to be unloaded.

Several shiploads of soybeans have been taken from Chicago elevators by Canadian and Norwegian vessels for export.

During the month of October Chicago received 10,138,000 bus. and shipped 4,705,000 bus. of soybeans. A year ago 4,672,000 bus. was received and 1,355,000 bus. shipped.

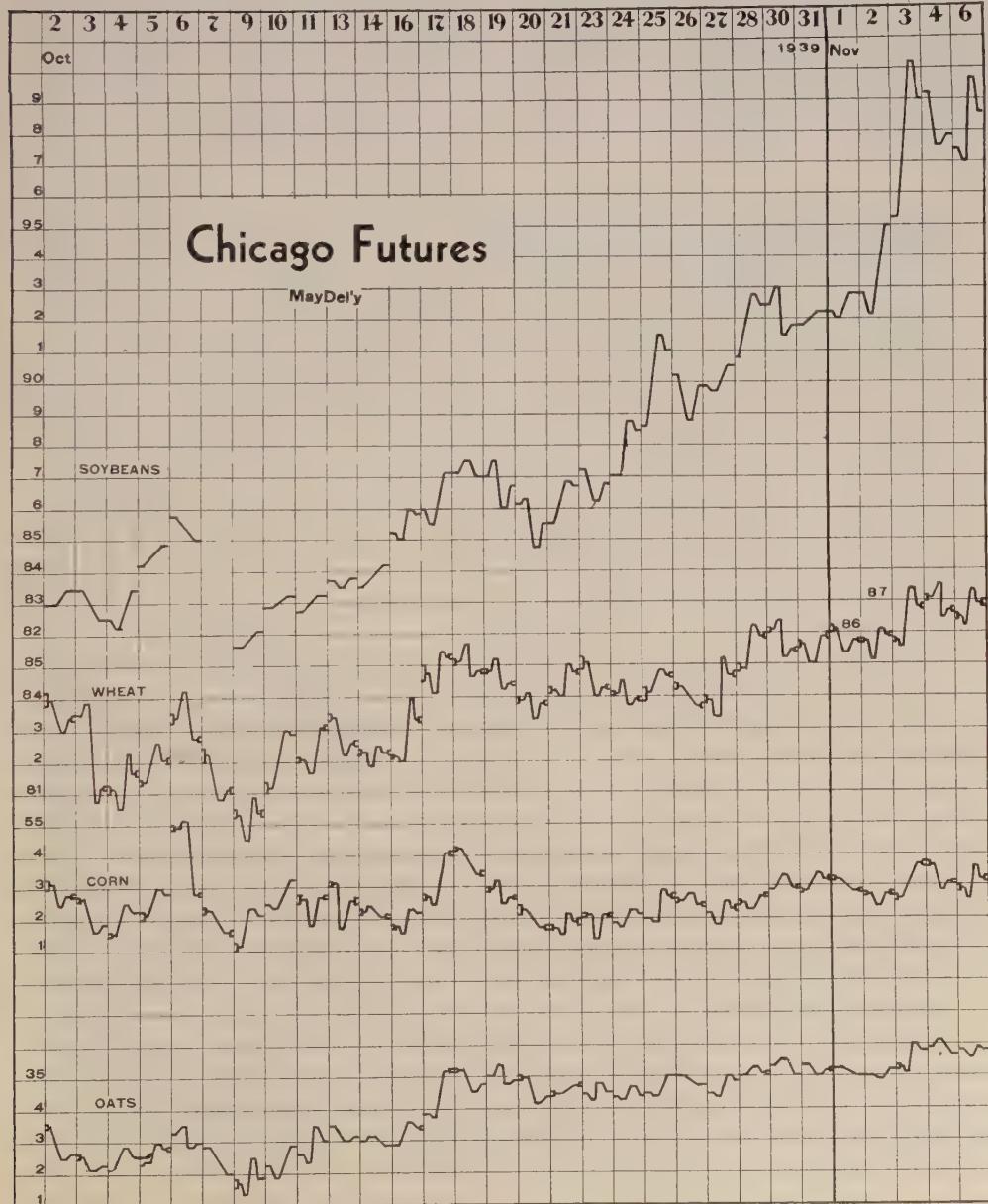
Corn Production and Wheat Acreage

Chicago, Ill., Nov. 2.—Statisticians make the following estimates of the corn crop and the winter wheat acreage:

	Corn [†] 1940 Wheat	Crop Acreage
B. W. Snow	2,534	44,000
Nat. C. Murray	2,542	43,317
R. O. Cromwell	2,586	45,378
C. M. Galvin	2,562	42,501
H. C. Donovan	2,550	.....
Average	2,555	43,799
Government Oct. 1	2,532	.....
Final, 1938	2,542	46,173
10-year average	2,310	46,996

*In millions of bus.; [†]1000's omitted.

According to C. M. Galvin of Jas. E. Bennett & Co., as of Oct. 26 approximately 78 per cent, or only 33,151,000 of the probable 42,501,000 acres of wheat has been seeded, so that the acreage figures are still subject to change. Some of the wheat was sown in dry ground to comply with the requirements of the federal crop insurance program which provides that the grain must be seeded before insurance can be in effect.



Texas Is Going Dry

Grain & Feed Journals Consolidated: We believe grain dealers will find the enclosed tabulation of rainfall for Fort Worth very interesting, inasmuch as it shows that so far this year we are fully ten inches below normal, but this, of course, does not take into account, concerning the abnormal subsoil moisture, for that is where the greatest danger lies.

The Water Barrel's Low

Month	Normal	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939
Jan.	2.05	3.70	.67	1.71	2.74	2.66
Feb.	1.76	3.39	.45	.30	4.57	2.42
Mar.	2.32	1.40	.63	3.88	3.89	1.64
April	4.02	3.06	.99	.58	3.03	1.48
May	4.65	9.15	9.48	1.00	2.80	2.54
June	3.35	7.22	.03	5.74	1.61	4.04
July	2.61	.89	2.35	1.93	2.16	2.02
Aug.	2.62	.70	.23	1.02	.11	1.44
Sept.	2.49	3.61	7.31	.32	.78	.12
Oct.	2.81	4.01	3.72	3.55	.11	.55
Nov.	2.58	1.65	.56	4.39	1.17	.....
Dec.	1.87	2.26	1.84	5.31	1.26	.....
Totals	33.13	41.04	28.16	29.73	24.33	18.91

This table shows that so far for the months of July, August, September and October we have received about an inch more of rain than we did last year, but we are confident that the subsoil moisture last year was much heavier than at present.

We might say that this table gives a clear picture of the entire grain section of the state. Reports reaching us from the grain producing section show about 80% of the seeding completed, and a great many localities report a fair stand coming up, but a general complaint is made

that more moisture must be received soon, and in fact, in some localities a large amount of acreage is dying, and this, of course, precludes any reseeding at this time of the year; so, taking the picture as a whole, we cannot be very optimistic over the prospects of the coming wheat crop.—The Ft. Worth Elevators & Warehousing Co., G. E. Blewett, Vice Pres. & Gen'l Mgr., Ft. Worth, Tex.

No Increase in Winter Wheat Acreage

Available information indicates that the wheat acreage seeded for harvest in 1940 will be about the same as for 1939, the Bureau of Agricultural Economics reported Nov. 7 in its annual wheat outlook. Conditions for seeding and starting wheat have been unfavorable over practically the entire winter-wheat area. Even though higher wheat prices followed the declaration of war in Europe, farmers generally did not plan extensive increases in seedings in the important winter wheat states.

Quality of Western Canada Wheat

A survey of the quality of the Western Canadian wheat crop is published annually by the Board of Grain Commissioners, and in its current report just issued its findings are summarized as follows:

"This year Western Canada has a very large crop of high grade wheat. About 90% of the grain inspected to date entered the top three grades and weighed 62 to 65 pounds per bushel. Protein content averages 14.2%, which is 0.4% above the final value of the 1938 crop.

"The milling and baking quality of the first three Northern grades is not quite equal to the quality of last year's corresponding grades. In general, weight per bushel, flour yield, and loaf volume, are a little lower this year. It also appears that the gluten in the first two grades, though quite good, is rather less elastic and extensible than usual, so that doughs, particularly for No. 1 Hard, are a little more tender and less springy and lively than last year. Absorption, carotene content, and gassing power, of the upper grades of the current crop, are similar to those of corresponding grades of the previous crop.

"Protein content and loaf volume increase, rather than decrease, with decreasing grade. The lower grades, Nos. 3 Northern, 4 Northern and 4 Special, are thus superior in baking strength both to the corresponding 1938 grades and to this year's higher grades. This situation arises from the fact that fine weather in August and September, in most areas, enabled the bulk of the crop to mature fully and escape damage. Thus the lower grades did not receive their usual complement of low protein wheat from northern areas, degraded on account of immature, green and frosted kernels. This year these grades contain mainly high protein wheat from limited areas in which heat and drought during July and August reduced yield and weight per bushel. This situation may change as more wheat is shipped from northern districts in Saskatchewan and Alberta. At present, grades Nos. 3 Northern, 4 Northern and 4 Special have exceptionally good baking strength and produce yields of flour which are average for the respective grades.

"The Garnet grades, which include less than 2% of the grain inspected to date, appear to be definitely inferior to last year's corresponding grades. Protein contents and loaf volumes are lower and there is no compensating superiority in other characteristics."

World wheat production is now estimated at about 4,264 million bushels, or about 325 million bushels less than in 1938. The crop in the Northern Hemisphere is estimated to be about 3,792 million bushels, which is about 225 million bushels less than the harvest of 1938. Weather conditions to date indicate a decrease in production of about 100 million bushels for the Southern Hemisphere countries. On the basis of present supply estimates and a moderate decrease in world disappearance, the world stocks on July 1, 1940, are expected to be about 1,440 million bushels. Stocks of this size would be a new high record and about 275 million bushels larger than the estimate for 1939.—U. S. D. A.

Grain Movement

Reports on the movement of grain from farm to country elevator and movement from interior points are always welcome.

Portland, Ore., Oct. 23.—According to reports from Northern Pacific Railway officials many farmers are holding their grain shipments with the result that grain shipments are about one-half as much as usual at this time of year.—F. K. H.

Worley, Idaho, Oct. 23.—The Worley Grain Growers' elevator is packed to the limit. Also the two additional warehouses are filled with sacked grain, and it is necessary to stack outside. This section has had the largest crop in history.—F. K. H.

Minneapolis, Minn., Nov. 4.—According to our calculations: from Aug. 1 to Nov. 1, 14,100,000 net bus. of domestic flax were marketed in the United States. The government's last crop estimate was 17,439,000 net bus. If we deduct 2,000,000 bus. for sowing, there only remains 1,400,000 net bus. of domestic flax yet to be marketed. The day to day arrivals of flax at Minneapolis and Duluth are now running from fifteen to twenty cars. Premiums for cash seed have been firm and the option markets have been strong.—Archer-Daniels-Midland Co.

Ottawa, Ont., Nov. 2.—Canadian wheat in store Oct. 26 was reported as 349,084,562 bus. compared with 336,565,884 bus. for the preceding week and 178,441,780 bus. for the week of Oct. 28, 1938. Wheat in rail transit amounted to 37,723,236 bus. for the week ending Oct. 26, 1939, compared with 17,579,229 same like date last year. Marketings in the three Prairie Provinces for the 12 weeks from Aug. 1, 1939, to Oct. 26, 1939, as compared with the same period in 1938 were as follows: 305,287,740 and 221,008,180 bus.—R. H. Coats, Dominion Statistician.

Vancouver, B. C.—The stock of grain in Vancouver elevators is only one-fourth of capacity, but owing to congestion in the eastward handling facilities, wheat is now being routed to Vancouver, and the elevators will within a short time be filled. Outward shipment will for the time being be confined to commitments made some time ago, amounting to say 20,000 tons. It is rumored that approximately 60 tramp ships have been or will be allocated to lift lumber at B. C. ports for U. K., and that each will take from 2,000 to 2,500 tons of grain, before the end of the calendar year. This would amount to 240 million feet of lumber and 150,000 tons of grain, or somewhat more than five million bushels.—Harbour & Shipping.

Decatur, Ill., Nov. 4.—Another week and the corn picking will be pretty well completed. Very little new corn being sold, a little surplus that has to come to market for lack of crib room. Presumably loans will again be available on this crop, and present indications are that the rate will be about the same as on the 1938 crop. A much larger per cent of growers are eligible for the loan this year than last. Not all of the 1938 sealed corn has been taken care of, some stations are still building steel bins. The big question is whether the corn in these steel bins will keep indefinitely even tho the corn is dry and of excellent quality; in most cases no con-

Interior Wheat Stocks

Washington, D. C., Oct. 25.—Stocks of wheat in interior mills, elevators and warehouses on Oct. 1, 1939, are estimated by the Crop Reporting Board to be 162,542,000 bus. With the exception of Oct. 1, 1938, when wheat in these positions totaled 174,385,000 bus., the present stocks are the largest for any Oct. 1 in the six years for which records are available.

Combining stocks of wheat in interior mills, elevators and warehouses with those held on farms Oct. 1, 1939, gives a total of 494,755,000 bus., compared with 575,796,000 bus. on that date last year. Present stocks of all classes of wheat in these positions are shown in the following table in thousand bus.:

FARM AND INTERIOR WAREHOUSE STOCKS					
Class	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939
Hd. red win.	102,742	102,248	166,046	206,427	173,589
Sft. red win.	118,388	105,151	134,436	130,568	105,637
Hd. red spg.	74,958	47,016	69,003	118,191	115,943
Durum	17,919	10,628	19,780	31,791	32,525
White	56,896	73,252	89,907	88,819	67,061
Total	370,903	338,296	479,178	575,796	494,755

sideration was given for proper cleaning of the corn before filling the bins. Many growers who expect to seal their corn are already buying corn from country elevators to feed.—Baldwin Elevator Co.

Duluth, Minn.—There has been quite a movement of Canadian screenings to Duluth via lake for reshipping by rail to northwest and middle state territory, due to a lack of storage facilities in that country. There has been some talk of import of Canadian grain into this country for storage in view of the congestion there, but so far none has been received. There is not a great deal of elevator room available here. Slack demand for wheat and coarse grains has narrowed shipping operations, both rail and lake. Eastern interests apparently accumulated supplies earlier in the crop season and are not pressed for further stocks. Chartering boat space to carry grain continues slow, with rate on wheat to Buffalo remaining pegged at 4½c. but now with cold weather setting in, is likely to advance with any increased demand. Bulk of the lake freighters are busily engaged in handling iron ore and will probably so continue up to the very close of navigation because of the heavy and urgent demand for ore. Heavy stocks are being accumulated at lower lake ports. Last charter for storage space made some time ago was 6c to hold lower lake port. Receipts of grain for the month of October, 10,197,000 bus., fell far below the September movement of 21,472,000 bus. Arrivals for October, 1938, reached 13,318,000 bus.—F. G. C.

Cultivates Good Will with a Husking Contest

Country grain buyers have many effective ways of cultivating good will by taking an active part or leadership in community activities, and all recognize that any enterprise which brings them in direct contact with their patrons or prospective patrons will help to promote friendly relations and win patronage.

The Glasgow Co-operative Ass'n of Glasgow, Mo., each year sponsors an Amateur Corn Husking Contest which attracts several thousand persons. Its 1939 contest held in a field of Reid's Yellow Dent Oct. 23 lasted only eighty minutes, but was an enthusiastic success.

Twenty contestants from Howard, Chariton and Saline counties participated with the following result:

First place, Harry Vossler, Jr., Glasgow, Mo., 22.30 bu., \$10.00 prize.

Second, Irvin Himmelberg, Forest Green, Mo., 20.49 bu., \$5.00 prize.

Third, Frank Kitchen, Slater, Mo., 20.48 bu., \$4.00 prize.

Fourth, Francis Johnson, Fayette, Mo., 19.37 bu., \$3.00 prize.

Fifth, Bernard Olendorff, Gilliam, Mo., 19.05 bu., \$2.00 prize.

Sixth, Edwin Mertensmeyer, Gilliam, Mo., 18.52 bu., \$1.00.

A team pulling contest with eight entries gave the following awards:

Lee Turner, Glasgow, Mo., first place, with a team of mules that pulled 4275 pounds a distance of 100 feet 6 inches for a prize of \$7.50.

Second place to Wallace Hammond, Fayette, Mo., a team of horses pulled 3910 pounds 84 feet 4 inches, \$5.00 prize.

Other contests included a Mounted Potato Race, Ladies' Egg Race, Tri-County Tug-Of-War, Men's Foot Race, and an Estimating Contest. Total cash prizes amounted to \$68.50.

A parachute jump by a professional jumper from Bloomington, Ill., was a feature attraction—jump from a height of 3,000 feet.

F. H. Deibel Passes Away

Frederick H. Deibel, 46 years of age, well known in the Southwest, died Oct. 18 of a heart attack.

He was president of the Elam Grain Co., which he organized at St. Louis, Mo., six years ago. For many years he was vice pres. of the Dixie Mills Co., East St. Louis, of which company his brother, Robert, is president.

Rice Millers Sued for Violation of Anti-Trust Laws

BY JAMES H. GLASS

Eleven rice-milling companies were named defendants in an anti-trust suit by Attorney General Gerald C. Mann of Texas, in which he seeks minimum penalties of \$863,500 up to a maximum of \$25,905,000 for alleged violations of the law beginning July 1, 1935.

Each company is claimed to be subject to a minimum of \$50 to a maximum of \$1,500 a day for the 1,570 days.

The suit filed seeks a lien on the property of the defendants to secure the payment of penalties and also for an injunction restraining them from carrying out agreements in violation of the anti-trust laws.

The defendants are the Beaumont Rice Mills, Beaumont; Bay City Rice Mills, Inc., Bay City; Pritchard Rice Milling Co., Houston; Standard Rice Milling Co., Inc., Houston; El Campo Rice Milling Co., El Campo; Texas Rice Milling Co., Galveston; Comet Rice Mills, Beaumont; W. M. Loving, W. M. Loving, Jr., and R. L. Williams, co-partners doing business as the Gulf Coast Rice Mills, Houston; Adolphus Rice Milling Co., Houston, and Tyrrell Rice Milling Co., Beaumont.

Some of the allegations on which the state claims penalties are:

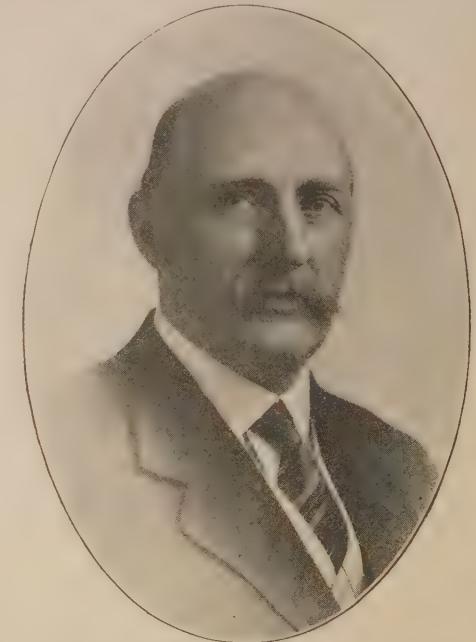
Two or more buyers by agreement often submitted identical bids with an understanding that the rice so purchased would be divided among the companies.

Several buyers agreed that one would submit a high bid and the other offer lower prices with the understanding that the rice so bought would be divided among the mills.

Buyers would agree to submit bids in such a way that the high bids on various lots would be evenly distributed among the mills.

If a grower refused the offer bid the buyers often agreed not to bid on the same lot when it was offered at later auctions.

Many improvements have been introduced in farm equipment and more are on the way. This means that the farmer must discard the old and adopt the new. While the result of this is an increase in production investment, it also means reduced production cost, particularly in the labor bill, which is the big item of cost in farm as factory operation.—The Corn Belt Dailies.



F. H. Deibel, St. Louis, Mo., Deceased.

Storage Moves to the Country

First of the large storage units to be erected by country elevator operators in Ohio has made its appearance in the Miami Valley. S. J. Rudy & Sons have completed 125,000 bus. of bulk storage space in a new reinforced concrete unit adjacent to their 10,000 bu. cribbed elevator on the Pennsylvania railroad at Covington.

Designed simply for storage, tho it also has a truck load receiving pit, and a loading spout, the new unit is connected with the old elevator by six inch well casing spouts crossing from the head in each to the boot in the other.

The new storage elevator consists of four cylindrical tanks with capacity for 25,000 bus. each, an interstice bin, created by connecting the tank walls, which has capacity for another 25,000 bus.

The tanks take up a 20x20 ft. area on the ground, rise 106 ft. in the air, and carry a 29 ft. cupola. The reinforced concrete walls of the tanks are six inches thick, rest on a heavy foundation that constitutes a full basement. Heavy steel I beams span concrete supporting pillars in the basement to carry the bin bottoms.

Adjoining one side of the new structure is a truck load receiving shed, its steel frame covered with galvanized sheet steel. This shed is 30 ft. long, 14 ft. wide and 20 ft. high. In it is a single receiving sink, covered with a steel grate, and a Sidney overhead truck lift. Grain received is conveyed thru the basement by a screw conveyor to reach the boot of a leg in the manlift well on the track side of the storage unit. This screw conveyor is driven by a 7½ h.p. Fairbanks inclosed motor.

In the elevating leg is a 7-inch rubber covered cup belt, carrying 5x6-inch Calumet buckets on 7-inch centers thru a steel leg casing. The head is supported with steel I beams in the cupola. A 15-h.p. Fairbanks inclosed motor in the cupola drives the leg thru roller chains and the customary speed reducing jack shaft, elevating 2,500 bus. per hour.

The only other machinery in the cupola of this fireproof elevator is the 500-bu. Fairbanks hopper scale. Cars are loaded thru an 8-inch well casing and the customary flexible loading spout.

A steel ladder follows a wall up the leg well. A Sidney manlift, cased in on two sides for safety, follows guides upward between the up and down legs.

The six-inch well casing spouts between the company's old 10,000-bu. elevator and the new storage unit gives flexibility in handling grain. Grain received at either unit may be transferred mechanically to the other unit. The old elevator has two legs, 15-ton Fairbanks truck scale in the driveway, a 150-bu. hopper scale, a McMillin truck lift, nine bins, and a Randolph direct heat grain drier.

Designer and builder of the new reinforced concrete storage unit was A. Clemens Construction Co. Spouting and machinery was furnished by Sidney Grain Machinery Co.

Covington is the home station of S. J. Rudy & Sons. The firm consists of S. J. Rudy and his sons, William, Bert, James, and George. William runs the 15,000-bu. elevator at Ludlow Falls; Bert, the 30,000-bu. house at Pleasant Hill. S. J. and James, with the help of George,

run 10,000 and 20,000-bu. cribbed and ironclad elevators and the new concrete storage unit at Covington.

A bin in the new storage unit has been set aside this year to hold as much of the 45,000 bus. of Commodity Credit Corp. sealed corn in Miami County as farmers will deliver. But the new unit built primarily as a private storage elevator will be operated in the same manner as a terminal elevator. "The only way to make a profit from handling grain," contends James Rudy, "is to fill the house with country-run wheat or corn when the purchasing basis is satisfactory, hedge the purchases, and empty the house when its contents show a satisfactory profit."

The disposition of country elevators to build large units and depend upon storage charges for their income, rather than upon a margin between the buying and selling prices is gaining new converts.

Trading Through Commodity Counselors

Every commodity exchange under the jurisdiction of the Commodity Exchange Administration has adopted rules which if effectively enforced will prevent commodity counselors from misleading and deceiving their clients, declared the Commodity Exchange Administration in a report entitled "Trading for Others in Commodity Futures."

This report sets forth the findings of an investigation of 4,488 accounts which were controlled by 3,257 individuals other than the owners, open on the books of 243 futures commission merchants. It shows that many commodity counselors have adopted practices such as allocating orders among customers hours or even days after they had been executed, closing out profitable trades while unprofitable trades were held open, and not notifying customers of the unrealized losses in an account.

The overwhelming majority of accounts managed by commodity counselors showed relatively large losses. "Of 16 counselors who controlled 10 or more accounts each during the first 8 months of 1937, 15 lost money for a majority of their clients; only 1 made profits," the report reveals.

Wheat Claim Hearing Resumed

The case transferred from Grand Forks, N. D., to Chicago, hearings have been resumed in the U. S. Court of Claims on the demand of the North Dakota and Montana Wheat Growers Ass'ns for payment by the federal government of losses allegedly suffered in the 1929 and 1930 grain stabilization operations of the now deceased Federal Farm Board.

George S. Milnor, former vice president and general manager of the Grain Stabilization Corp., has testified that the purpose of the Farm Board was to help cooperatives.

The Court of Claims is charged with the duty of determining the question of loss, and deciding whether the federal government is obligated to make restitution.

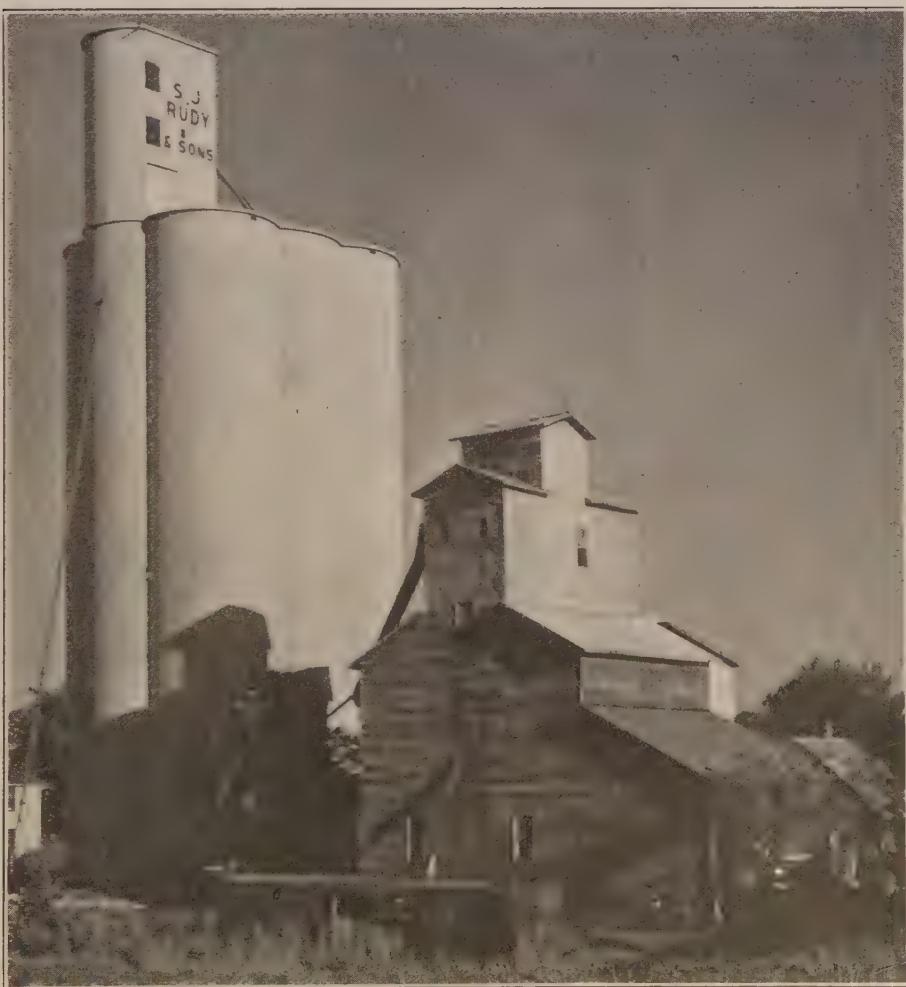
Samuel R. McKelvie of Lincoln, Neb., another former member of the Federal Farm Board, testified that at a meeting at Chicago in October, 1929, the agencies made it clear to 26 co-operatives represented that "an adequate sum for carrying charges" would have to be included in every loan.

McKelvie, a former governor of Nebraska, testified that the position of the Farm Board concerning the carrying charges on loans to grain growers was "unrelenting."

Government counsel asked the witness:

"Did the Board ever agree with the plaintiff to repay losses, if any, which might be suffered thru withholding grain from the market?"

"It did not," McKelvie asserted.



S. J. Rudy & Sons Add 125,000-bus. Fireproof Elevator to Covington, O., Facilities.

The GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL

Nebraska Gaining in Wheat Improvement

The Nebraska Grain Improvement Ass'n recently completed its first year with a well rounded program for the improvement of Nebraska's wheat. Glenn H. LeDoyt, Secretary of the Ass'n, in charge of field work, is highly gratified with the accomplishments as shown in a recent report.

Test plots were planted in every important wheat producing area in Nebraska in the fall of 1938. These plots were organized on a county basis with wheat from over 100 farmers planted in each. Samples of these "100 farmers' tests" were gathered by the county agricultural agents at local elevators and exemplified the kind of wheat actually being marketed in that area. This system of testing, which originated in Canada several years ago, afforded an opportunity for over 2,000 Nebraska wheat farmers to see for themselves how their wheat compared with all the other varieties grown in their county. In most instances it brought home rather forcibly the importance of planting pure seed of a recommended variety.

In its first year the Nebraska Grain Improvement Ass'n planted 21 of these "100 farmers' wheat tests" in as many counties. The program was so enthusiastically received by farmers, elevator operators and millers alike that it has been expanded for the coming year. Twenty-six tests were planted in as many counties this fall. The Nebraska method is to alternate counties so that the test plots will be planted each year in different counties. Thru this method, and by selecting all samples from the elevators, rather than directly from the farmers, the possibility of "stacking the cards," so to speak, is eliminated. The wheat used in the tests truly represents the bulk of the wheat marketed by farmers. By this method of alternating counties the wheat improvement program can be spread over a larger area in a short period of time. The Nebraska Grain Improvement Ass'n continues to work in every county regardless of whether or not it has a plot there.

The Nebraska College of Agriculture furnishes seed of known and recommended varieties. These are planted alongside of the farmers' samples and are used as standards of comparison.

In addition to the county plots, master plots are seeded at Lincoln at the Nebraska College of Agriculture Agronomy Farm and at the University of Nebraska Experimental Farm at Alliance. In these tests 2,600 farmers' varieties were seeded in September, 1939. These tests will serve as master tests to check the results obtained in the county plots.

Last year's tests indicated that Turkey comprises over 50 per cent of the winter wheat acreage in Nebraska. Cheyenne, a Turkey selection with very desirable milling and baking qualities, made up 10 per cent of the total number of samples according to the identification. Nebraska No. 60, another Turkey selection and highly acceptable to the grain trade, totaled 12 per cent. Other Turkey selections such as Kanred and Nebred brought the total of Turkey and Turkey selections to almost 90 per cent of the total varieties of the state.

Over 40 per cent of the total spring varieties tested were identified as Ceres. Marquis comprised more than 12 per cent.

Last year's results indicate that 33 per cent of the farmers were misnaming their wheat variety or did not know definitely what variety they were raising.

Grade "A" seed wheat and Certified seed of the Nebraska Crop Growers Association were displayed in neatly labeled sacks at hundreds of banks, elevators and local stores.

An extensive soybean survey was likewise conducted for the state showing the extent, yields, varieties, etc., of the state's soybean crop. In addition this Ass'n conducted a soybean test with samples planted at 25 points in the state.

A survey of the carlot loadings of wheat at Omaha for the past eight years was made. This extensive report showed definitely the area in the state producing the most rye, smutty wheat and various mixtures. It located for the Ass'n the exact areas where the most work must be done to overcome these obstacles.

The Nebraska Grain Improvement Ass'n is on a sound financial basis with business men engaged in a wide variety of fields contributing to its support. Nebraska millers are the largest contributors. Their contributions are based on the number of barrels of flour they produce. Railroads, boards of trade, grain companies, bag companies, implement manufacturers, insurance companies, as well as other firms and individuals made up the balance.

Last year's budget was \$8,000 and the Ass'n began its second year with an unexpended balance of \$1,000. With the realization on the part of business men that the grain improvement program is of vital importance, no difficulty is expected in the future in financing the work.

The Dies Com'ite investigating un-American activities, reports that Mordecai Ezekiel, receiving a salary of \$8,000 annually as director of the A.A.A., is a member of the communist-supported American League for Peace and Democracy.

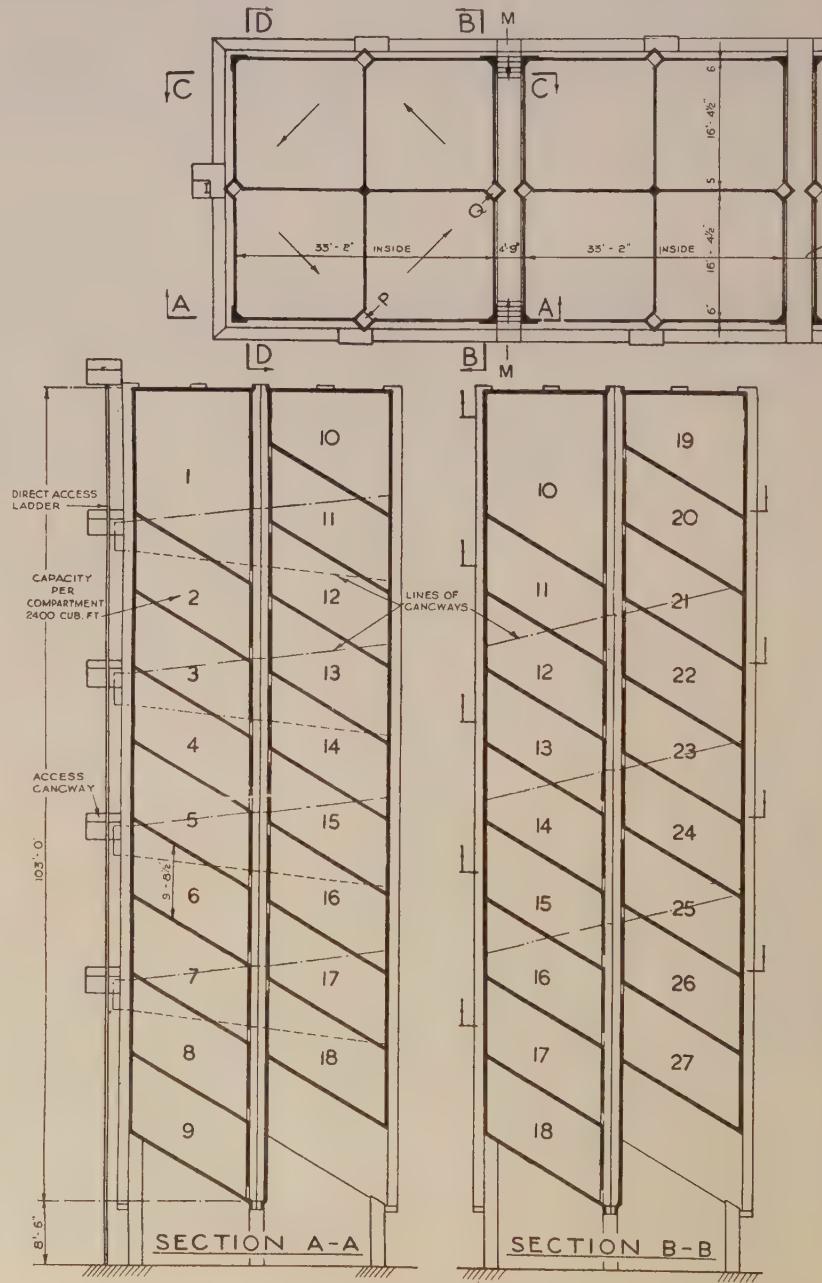
Superimposed Grain Bins

From London Miller

British Patent No. 481,248 has been granted on the construction of grain bins one above the other and hopped to one side. In groups of four bins the bottoms are sloped in four different directions so the lower corner of one bin may discharge into the upper corner of a lower bin in another tier.

The floors of the bins are plane surfaces sloping in the direction shown by the arrows in Fig. 1 herewith, representing a single battery of four bins in each unit, of a total capacity of 345,600 cubic feet.

The height of this storage is 111 ft., height is governed entirely by structural considerations. It will be seen that a series of inclined planes are introduced into what is otherwise a more or less normal silo, and these planes form a number of independent small compartments. These discharge by gravity, either into a vertical discharge chute, or into the adjoining and lower compartment, or into any lower compartment that may be selected. The compartments are arranged in the form of a series of concentric spirals. Thus, compartments Nos. 1, 13 and 25 form the first spiral, 10, 22 and 34 the second, and so on. In this particular example there are 36 compartments in all, forming 12 distinct spirals. For instance, examining the



Ground Plan and Vertical Cross Section of Superimposed Grain Bins.

compartments in the first spiral it will be seen that No. 1 discharges either into the delivery chute P or into compartments Nos. 13, 14, 15, 16, 17 or 18. Compartment No. 10 may be discharged either into the delivery chute Q or into compartments Nos. 22, 23, 24, 25, 26 or 27, and so on.

Compartments discharge into a vertical chute by ordinary rack and pinion gates, and a hinged flap gate diverts the grain either down the chute or into another compartment, access to the gates being had by the stairs, M M, and gangways.

The grain can be aerated automatically by opening two valves and discharging the contents by gravity into another compartment, saving the expense of elevation. Danger of loss by overheating is minimized.

The great advantage of this method of storage is that the multiplicity of bins enables the operator to sort and store many different kinds and grades of grain, feed or ingredients.

In this particular design a maximum of eight compartments can be filled simultaneously without interfering with various transferring and loading operations at the same time in lower compartments. The compartments may be made small enough to accommodate single carloads to be loaded out as country run grain exactly as received into store.

The condition of the grain at any point can be inspected without emptying the entire contents of the storage.

It is possible to be loading into the storage four different kinds of grain and to be taking from it four other kinds, all simultaneously.

The small compartments greatly minimize the risk of fire loss, and the effectiveness of the extinguishing medium is enormously increased.

Trucking in California

Eleven thousand truckloads of hay, averaging 13 tons per load were sold during the 1938-1939 season at a lot in Hynes used exclusively by itinerant merchants. Many similar lots are located throughout the territory. The California Railroad Commission quoted from Federal State Market News reports showing price differentials between Imperial Valley and Los Angeles seldom exceeded \$3.50 per ton for 1938-39, as compared with the minimum rates of \$3.70 per ton. This differential was often as low as \$3 per ton during that period.

The Commission states: "The effect of the increased activities of the itinerant hay merchants has been to depress the price of hay in the Los Angeles-Hynes markets to such an extent that the differentials between the market prices and the prices at points of production are generally substantially less than the minimum rates for the corresponding transportation by for-hire carriers. As a consequence, the established hay dealers have had to forego all business except that for which, due to purchases in large volume and extensions of credit,

they have been able to obtain more favorable differentials.

"In an endeavor to minimize their losses, hay dealers have resorted to proprietary trucking to some extent and producers marketing associations have undertaken proprietary operations on a large scale. Under these conditions, however, the hay dealers or marketing associations cannot long survive since, in addition to transportation costs, they must recover buying and selling expenses.

"The foregoing change in distribution methods has reacted to the serious detriment of hay producers as well as of hay dealers. Whereas, formerly, producers dealt with dealers who purchased in volume and who were able to stabilize market prices, they must now deal with itinerant merchants who are generally irresponsible and whose need for a quick disposal of their hay causes them to sell at prices which demoralize the market."

O'Brien Builds a Warehouse

To consolidate its warehouse facilities and place them all under one roof so far as possible, the O'Brien Milling Co., of Greenville, O., manufacturer of specialties like pancake and waffle flours, and breakfast cereals, distributor of Wayne feeds, and frequently a grain dealer, has built a commodious warehouse behind its mill and elevator.

The new warehouse, 130x160 ft. on the ground, is built of a new, unusually large face brick. Four large door openings face a concrete floored court at the front, and have room for spotting four large semi-trailer trucks for loading or unloading at one time. In the course of time a huge canopy will be extended over a part of the court, so that the trucks can be loaded in comfort during all kinds of weather.

On the track side of the warehouse are two switch tracks from the B. & O. railroad, with room for spotting seven cars at a time.

Altho the warehouse is high enough for two floors, it has only one, made of hard maple to withstand the rolling of hand trucks. A deck runs across part of the warehouse to substitute for a second floor, and to connect with the second floor of the mill, for convenience in handling packaged goods.

The warehouse has room for 50 carloads of the packaged products, sacked feeds, and ingredients, and flour handled by the O'Brien company. It replaces seven or eight of the 10 warehouses scattered about Greenville that have been occupied by O'Brien stocks.

Most of the O'Brien business is done with grain elevators and grocery stores. The former is the reason the company is wholesale distributor of Wayne feeds. The latter is the reason it stocks salt, sugar, and numerous staples common to the grocery trade.

The O'Brien Company distributes largely by truck. Six huge, 12-ton semi-trailer trucks back up to the warehouse doors every morning,

pack orders taken by O'Brien salesmen the preceding day, following the salesmen's previous day's routing to make deliveries, and return to the plant at night. A pick-up truck handles local business; sometimes an additional truck is hired to shuttle wheat or corn from leased storage space in other grain elevators in town or in nearby towns to the mill to keep up the stock of raw materials in the 35,000-bu. elevator for manufacturing O'Brien cereal products.

Altho the mill is rated for only 200 barrels of flour daily, the O'Brien plant boasts every facility of larger plants, and rivals Henry Ford mills in its cleanliness. Its weighman has a small inspection laboratory, with moisture tester, probes, screens, and weight-per-bushel devices at his disposal to check the quality of all grain received. In the mill is a milling and baking laboratory to maintain the quality of O'Brien products.

Head of the company is G. E. (Boots) O'Brien, well known in Ohio grain circles, earnest ass'n worker, and former president of the Ohio Grain, Mill & Feed Dealers Ass'n.

A Processing Tax Under Another Name

We are told that the farm program for 1940 will consist of the application of the income certificate plan. Under this plan the producer of designated agricultural commodities gets a certificate for a certain amount of money for each bushel or other unit of the commodity he sells. This certificate may be cashed at once. Then the processor is required to purchase a certificate or certificates covering the quantity he proposes to buy before he can acquire the commodity.

All this is nothing more or less than the processing tax under a sweeter name. If applied to the commodities now listed in the Agricultural Adjustment Act it is a tax on food and clothing, necessities of life. It is a tax that must be paid by producers or by consumers or by both of them. It has been tried and has been condemned by both of them. Moreover, such a tax is unfair at both ends. If consumers must pay it is a burden on those of low income. If producers must pay it is a taxation of all of them for the benefit of those who "cooperate" in a program which is itself unsound and productive of serious dislocations in agriculture and in allied industries. The idea that the processor or some other middleman will "absorb" the tax is an absurdity. Somebody must pay it.—*Pennsylvania Farmer*.

Argentine Shipments Continue

Shipments of grain from this country continue fairly good, in spite of the difficulties created by the war. It is evident that the allied steamers are convoyed directly they pass Montevideo, and they probably have to wait until some twenty or thirty cargoes are available. The public, of course, knows nothing of this. All that it knows is that vessels leave these ports in the ordinary way and the idea is that they form convoys outside the estuary. One thing is certain: very few grain cargoes from the River Plate have fallen prey to marauding submarines.

The grain is pouring into British and French ports in normal quantity. Last week 80,000 tons of wheat and over that volume of maize were despatched from Argentina. Of the wheat 27,000 tons went to Brazil. It is stated that the Grain Board has not been able to sell very much since our last issue as the allied buyers refuse to pay the prices asked.

Linseed shipments reached 15,000 tons, something over six thousand tons of which went to the States. The country has now exported about 1,100,000 tons of linseed and it does not look as if there were 200,000 tons left to ship, most of which is already in the hands of exporters. However, it is possible that we shall have early shipments of the new crop, which is progressing very well indeed.—*Times of Argentina*, Oct. 16.



The O'Brien Milling Co. Enlarges Its Storage Facilities at Greenville, O.

Charges Michigan Bean Shippers with Restraint of Trade

Restraint of trade in the purchase and sale of beans and other farm commodities by members of the Michigan Bean Shippers Ass'n, Saginaw, Mich., is alleged in a complaint issued by the Federal Trade Commission against that association, its officers, directors and members.

Through their association, the members are alleged to have combined and conspired to restrain competition through practices such as control of the prices at which they buy and sell, coercing Michigan buyers and sellers of farm commodities to adhere to their program, and preventing the growth of certain new methods of marketing.

Among their customers are large canners, processors, chain store systems and foreign importers. The members allegedly constitute a majority of the elevator men and jobbers buying and selling beans, barley, wheat and other farm commodities in Michigan, which produces 80 per cent of the national navy bean output.

Association officers and directors named respondents are L. W. Todd, R. C. Smith, L. L. Green, Asa E. Walcott, Claude H. Estee, E. H. Bueschlen, William R. Neumann, and A. L. Ward.

Member jobbers are Charles Wolohan, Inc., Birch Run, Mich.; J. P. Burroughs & Son, Flint; Hammerslag & Tinkham, Inc., and Minor Walton Bean Co., both of Grand Rapids; Michigan Elevator Exchange, also an elevator operator, East Lansing; Ryon Grain Co. and Stickle-Swift, Inc., both of Lansing, and Hart Brothers and Michigan Bean Co., also elevator operators, both of Saginaw.

The complaint makes all association members parties respondent as a class, those specifically named being designated as representative of the entire membership.

By means of their combination and agreement, and through their trade association, the member respondents are alleged to have computed and disseminated daily an "association close" price for choice hand-picked white pea beans (navy beans) in bulk to country shippers. This price, according to the complaint, was made up from bids reported each day by selected association members but was not a true average bid. The "association close" allegedly was used as a basis for purchases and sales by the respondents and its use had a tendency to establish prices at levels favorable to the respondents and unfavorable to those from whom they bought and to whom they sold.

The respondents are alleged to have fixed and maintained by agreement the differentials or "margins" to be received by elevator men for their function of buying farm commodities from producers and reselling them to jobbers and the differentials to be received by jobbers between the price paid by them to elevator men and the price at which the jobbers sold to the trade. This procedure, in connection with the maintenance of "association closes," allegedly foreclosed all opportunity for price competition by elevator men.

It is alleged that the respondents adopted a rule under which they agreed not to deal in "scoop-shoveled" products, that is, commodities handled by a dealer not equipped with the proper buildings and machinery for cleaning beans and grain as they come from farmers' vehicles prior to weighing. This rule allegedly was designed to discourage the use of a portable picker and grader introduced on the market in 1931, a consequence of which was a tendency to injure the elevator operators' business. Theretofore, it is alleged, farmers customarily had brought their commodities to the local elevators for sale, partly because the elevators maintained the only equipment available for the grading and picking process required for the sale of beans.

Among other alleged cooperative activities of the association and its members were the fixing and maintaining of schedules of charges for removing foreign and defective materials from

farm commodities at the elevators; refusal to transport farm commodities free of charge from the producers to elevators or shipping points; fixing and maintaining uniform charges for elevator and warehouse storage; maintaining uniform schedules of charges for drying farm commodities in accordance with an established moisture and test weight table; establishing uniform contracts, terms and sale conditions and attempting to coerce others to use such, and maintenance of uniform price quotations for beans with Alma, Mich., as a basing point.

Alleging violation of the Federal Trade Commission Act, the complaint grants 20 days for filing answer.

Asa E. Walcott of Saginaw, sec'y of the Ass'n, says: "If the Ass'n is operating illegally, it is anxious to make whatever corrections are necessary; certainly, the organization is not violating the act deliberately. Differences on several of the allegations may be questions of interpretation."

The daily quotation, Walcott asserted, has been designed to keep prices up and to benefit the producer. "Evidently," he said, "the Commission objects to this practice and favors a market advantageous to the consumer. Certainly the practice has not discriminated against the producer. Members are not bound to the daily quotation."

Elevator Head Removing Dust and Chaff

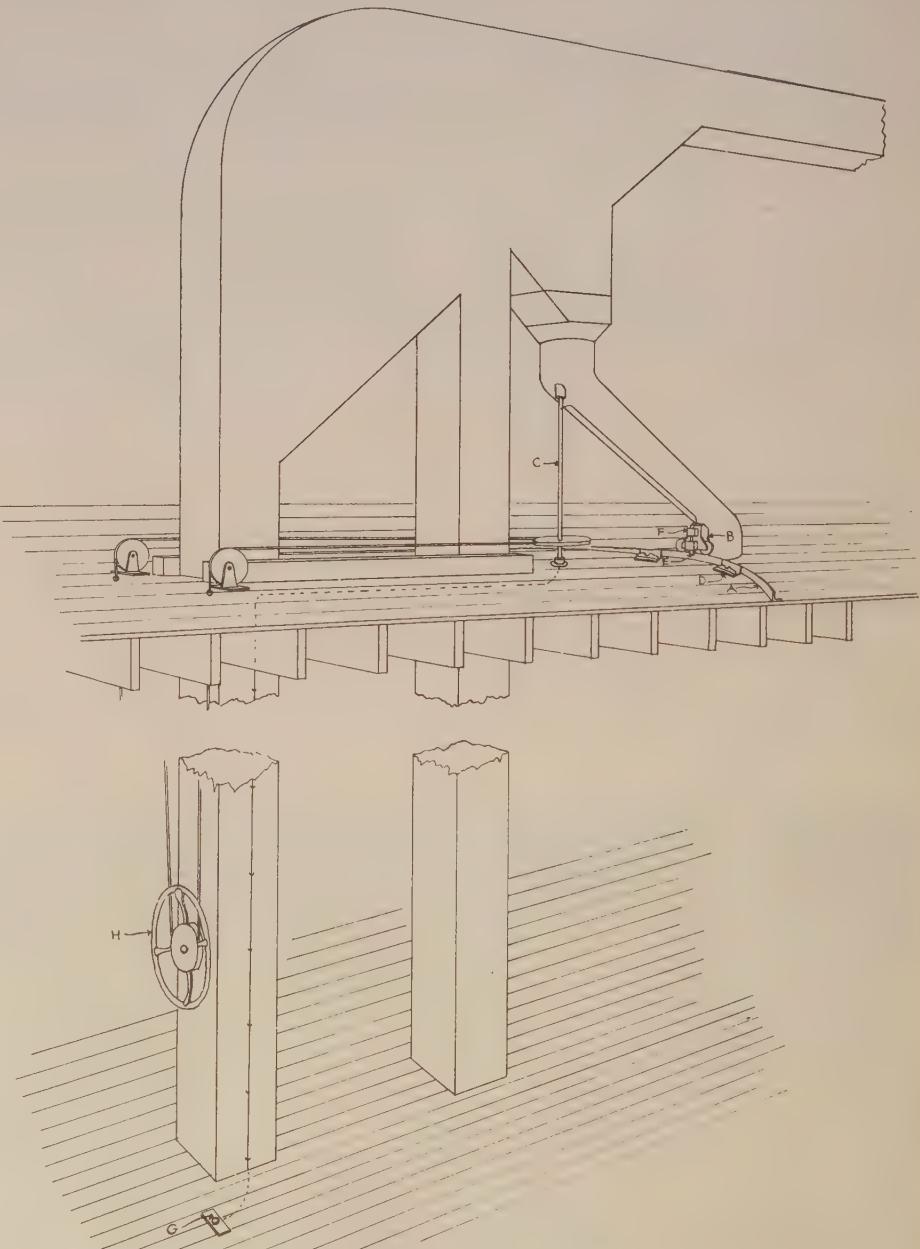
A new elevator head designed by Louis Delivuk besides distributing the grain acts as a cleaning device intended to remove dust and light chaff only.

The control gate and the receding board or hopper receptacle in the head are made to function as arrestors of any materials heavier than chaff. By proper adjustments of the control gate these materials are returned to the distributor hopper by way of the receding boards. At this point a spray nozzle may be introduced to treat or fumigate the grain stream.

This equipment, which is shown in the engraving herewith, has been tested thoroughly by Mr. Delivuk, who is an experienced elevator builder, with very satisfactory results.

What has become of the supply of red paint grain dealers always used to decorate the exterior of their elevators?

The cost of keeping so-called Social Security records and making out reports for the bureaucrats to play with is so burdensome many firms are continuing business with much hesitation; some, crushed by taxes, are quitting.



Elevator Head and Distributor.

Railroad Claim Books

(Duplicating) require little of your time for filing, and contain spaces for all the necessary information in the order which assure prompt attention by the claim agent. They increase and hasten your returns by helping you to prove your claims.

- A** is for Loss of Weight in Transit Claims.
- B**—Loss in Market Value Due to Delay in Transit.
- C**—Loss in Quality Due to Delay in Transit.
- D**—Loss in Market Value Due to Delay in Furnishing Cars.
- E**—Overcharge in Freight or Weight.

These claim blanks are printed on bond paper, well bound in book form, each book containing 100 originals and 100 duplicates, a two-page index, instructions and summary showing claims unpaid, and four sheets of carbon.

The five forms are assembled in three separate books, each of 200 leaves, weight 3 lbs. Price of each book \$2.00, plus postage.

411-A contains 100 sets all Form A.
411-E contains 100 sets all Form E.
411-5 contains 60 sets Form A, 10 Form B, 10 Form C, 10 Form D and 10 Form E.

Grain & Feed Journals
Consolidated
332 South La Salle St. Chicago, Ill.

Grain Contracts with Farmers

Form 10 D. C. is recognized as the best for contracting grain and seed from farmers, and is in extensive use by grain dealers. Do not take chances with verbal contracts. They lead to misunderstandings, differences and disputes, as well as loss of profits and customers. Contract certifies that farmer:

"has sold.....bushels of.....at..... cents per bushel, to grade No....., to be delivered at.....on or before....." It also certifies that, "if inferior grain is delivered, the market difference at which such grain is selling on day of delivery shall be deducted. Any extension of time at buyer's option."

Originals are printed on bond paper, machine perforated so they may be easily removed; duplicates are of manila. All have spaces ruled on the back for recording each load delivered on the contract. Check bound, size 5½x8½ inches, 100 sets numbered in duplicate and supplied with 4 sheets of carbon paper. Order Form 10 DC Improved. Price \$1.10, f. o. b. Chicago. Wt. 1 lb.

Tripling book is same as 10 DC and contains 100 additional copies of the contract printed on strong tissue and 4 sheets of dual faced carbon. Order Form 10 TC. Price \$1.35, f. o. b. Chicago. Weight, 21 ozs.

Grain & Feed Journals
Consolidated

332 So. La Salle St. Chicago, Ill.

Grain Trade Problems

By RON KENNEDY, assistant sec'y Grain & Feed Dealers National Ass'n, before Nebraska Grain Dealers Ass'n.

War Profiteering.—If prices go up in coming months, there are sure to be charges and counter-charges that the distributive trades are exacting unfair and exorbitant profits.

There are just two things for us to remember if they start heaping abuse on the grain trade: (1) War or no war, the prices farmers receive still have a long long way to go before they reach parity. The farm price of corn in Iowa is in the 30's, and parity is around 81c. All farm prices can still justifiably go quite a bit higher before consumers or labor groups or anyone else have any right to cry favoritism. Parity is still a fair and logical goal for the farmer.

(2) We can show the world how cheaply we handle the farmer's grain. The spread between the price we pay and the price we get is small indeed, and regardless of whether the war forces the price up or down, the charge for our services per unit is going to remain the same. We know that, and we needn't be a bit backward about telling folks to look elsewhere for the profiteers. They are not among us.

Wages and Hours.—Thanks largely to this National Association of ours, the country elevator exemption under this law stands. The straight country elevator taking in grain from farms in the immediate locality, and employing not over 7, doesn't have to worry about minimum wages or maximum hours, but is governed by the standards of his own community.

Terminal elevators and mills, under the terrific press of a modern high speed harvest, have not fared so well under the Wage & Hour Law. The National Association has tried hard to get a seasonal 14-week exemption to cover the harvest season, but we have been turned down steadily. We are still plugging for such consideration.

Cost of Handling.—The National went on record at the Minneapolis convention, insisting that the government and the country

elevators get together on a cost survey and stop this round-the-mulberry-bush style of arriving at rates. We are not satisfied that the present arrangements are right, because while it is undoubtedly true that some communities can handle corn for 2c and wheat for 3c, many more simply cannot. And even beyond the question of actual cost, we say it is absolutely unfair for the government to even ask elevators to work without a reasonable profit.

Steel Bins.—The National Association believes it is basically uneconomical for the government to use emergency steel bin storage the way it is doing. And that criticism is entirely aside from the question of the purposes of the ever-normal granary, or the dreams of the AAA. We just feel it is going to cost the people of America more money—a lot more money—to do the job this way than it would cost them to use established facilities—terminal as well as country.

Federal Warehouse Law Amendments.—These are highly significant to all of us. You should know exactly what is being proposed. In simple terms it is this: whenever a state law conflicts in any way with the U. S. Warehouse Act, the federal law takes precedence. If the present Truman bill is passed by Congress, that is what will happen, and we don't like it.

The Politician is never a leader—he is a follower. He is an individual who is clever enough to read the public mind correctly, and to get out in front in the same direction he sees the crowd going. And if the procession gets up momentum and goes too far, the politician again reads the signs, and pushes back thru the crowd as it hesitates on the swing back, to get in the lead in the other direction.

In business we must offer *our* leadership to the people. And we've got to do it at the right time, not after the die is cast.

A deepset maladjustment creeps into our economy. Restless groups begin to talk it over. In our case it has been the farm groups. You can see these new ideas for legislation cropping up in Farm Buro and Farmers Union and Grange meetings literally years ahead of the time they become laws of the land.

How much better to be in on the small beginnings of these big programs. For instance, this matter of using established facilities for storing corn instead of the sheet metal tanks. Well, the die is cast on that deal way back last year in some of the A.A.A. field conferences when a few farm spokesmen got to thinking out loud and said, "Well, if farmers aren't building enough cribs, why not have the government furnish some?" Sounded like a good idea, and it got mulled around until some smart steel tank salesman got hold of it and sold the present program of tanks to hold 75 million bushels of corn.

Books Received



Ron Kennedy, Ass't Sec'y Grain & Feed Dealers National Ass'n.

GRAIN TRADE OF CANADA for the crop year ended July 31 and to the close of navigation, 1938, gives statistics showing in detail the various channels and markets through which the grain passes from the farm to its final destination. Comparative data are included for countries other than Canada, bringing the grain and cereal resources and trade of the world into review. The first part of the report deals with the domestic movement of grain—the production, inspection and handlings at country, interior terminal, public, semi-public and private terminals, also mill elevators in the Western Inspection Division (comprising Fort William and Port Arthur and all territory west thereof) and at Eastern elevators. Handlings of United States and foreign grain in the Eastern elevators and of Canadian grain in the United States are covered. Records of prices at representative markets and insurance charges are also included. By the Dominion Buro of Statistics, Ottawa, Ont. Paper, 227 pages, price 50 cents.

The Country Elevator

By C. C. BARNES, executive vice pres. of Goodrich Bros. Co., before Indiana Underwriters and Accountants

[Continued from page 348]

Today the Diesel engine is displacing all other power and it probably won't be long until most elevators are equipped with Diesels. I talked with a gentleman from General Motors a few weeks ago and he says they have now whipped the transportation problem with Diesel motors and are going to go after the stationary trade. This will be a Godsend to country elevators and small mills. These Diesels can be used to generate power for the motors they already have installed.

The early grain buyer was a speculator. It was customary for the terminal grain men to furnish their customers with anywhere from \$200 to \$3,000 to buy grain for them. The early grain dealers would dicker for some time to see who would furnish the most money to buy grain. Then they would dicker with the farmers and accumulate all the grain they could. If the market went against them, then they paid off—otherwise not.

About thirty years ago the cooperative and farmer-owned elevator began to make heavy inroads in the industry. Elevators were built in localities already over-crowded. If they didn't build elevators then they bought out the independent operator and paid him a good price for his business. For several years there was a bitter fight waged between the independent and cooperative elevators in some localities, both losing their shirts. In some cases the farmer-owner was later able to buy back his plant at a fraction of what it originally cost. We now have some very fine cooperative organizations that are a credit to the business. The way some of the early ones behaved and the motives behind them got them into bad repute.

More country grain men are hedging the grain at the start, and with the aid of the banker have put their finances in order. One development in the last eight or ten years has been the field warehousing plan. A man with a ten to twenty thousand bushel grain capacity has available this field warehousing. This has opened up a source of credit formerly only open to big warehouses in the cities. It has taken the worry out of a lot of country grain business.

No startling changes in the last thirty years. The modern elevator is just larger, better built and can handle grain faster. All are using the old bucket type elevator because they haven't found anything to supplant it. I think you would be interested in the idea I have had for several years.

I believe an elevator can be built that will be hard to burn—a wooden elevator. I think a concrete house does not adapt itself to the country grain trade, but I do think a wooden elevator can be built that will not burn. If you are erecting a building to burn and burn quickly, without much chance of putting the fire out, you just can't beat the country elevator. It has a well in the middle, is open below and the least bit of fire or heat increases the draft up that well and makes it a veritable chimney. It has been my thought that the best way to build a country elevator is to make it a wooden house of solid bin construction without any well in the middle. It might mean some extra expense, but if we could reduce the fire insurance rates enough, then I believe it would pay to build the elevator in that manner.

Drop a firebrand or a piece of burning paper into a closed, empty bin and it will probably go out from lack of oxygen. It will go out in a bin filled with grain, because there is no draft there. Build the legs out of steel, run them through the side of the bin, anchoring them to the bin wall and ventilate them through the top. Then put your manlift and stairway on the outside of the elevator and cover the outside of the building with a fireproof material. I think this will reduce the total fire losses at least 50%.

Taking out the well and building the manlift

or stairway on the outside isn't going to be much extra expense. You build bins anyhow, and if you take out the well in the center of the building you provide room for more grain.

I think, also, that the future elevator should not be cut in with a cupola on top, but should go right straight up to the roof. That gives more room in the top of the house for machines and it will not cost much more to build an elevator in that way.

British Buying of Canadian Wheat

The first evidences of substantial buying of Canadian wheat by the British buying authority has appeared in the Winnipeg grain market. Figures were not divulged, of course, but it is estimated reliably that within three days or so several million bushels were contracted for on the basis f.o.b. Atlantic ports. In London the Cereals Control Board also changed its regulations by recommending that mills in England, Wales and Northern Ireland grind 40 per cent of Manitobas in their mix instead of 20 per cent as previously recommended.

Of technical interest is the fact that most of the British buying was done on the basis of futures exchanged at time of acceptance. The Canadian exporter offered wheat f.o.b. some Atlantic port at a price figured so many cents over the Winnipeg October future in which the exporter had the wheat hedged. When the British buyer accepted the offer he took over the hedge, thereby becoming short a quantity of Winnipeg October wheat. At a later date the buyer gave instructions to buy in the future, thus establishing a price for his purchase.

Until the outbreak of the war most of the business was still being done on a flat basis, the Canadian exporter quoting a definite price and taking a chance that he would be able to buy in his hedge at or below replacement cost.

By the end of July, 1939, there remained in Canada just over 100 million bushels of wheat, the bulk of which was owned, directly or indirectly, by the Wheat Board. This was the unsold balance of what had been acquired from farmers at the price basis of 80 cents for One Northern, in store Fort William-Port Arthur or Vancouver. When the new crop year began, the price basis was reduced to 70 cents and a limit of 5,000 bushels placed on deliveries from individual farmers. With open market prices around the 50 cent level nearly all the earliest deliveries went to the Board. August had not advanced very far, however, before the political situation began to have an effect on prices. Farmers held back and the Board received very little wheat. On August 23 the Board failed to offer cash wheat and withdrew also from the futures market, the interpretation placed on these actions resulting in a sudden jump in prices. Shortly after Hon. W. D. Euler, Minister of Trade and Commerce, in a press interview, revealed that the British government had agreed to purchase directly from the Board an amount under 10 million bushels.

It is known that a good deal more than half of the wheat already declared this season has been turned over to the Board, a small fraction to the government-guaranteed pools at the 56 cent basis, and the balance on the open market. The Board therefore holds either as cash wheat or in the form of futures the bulk of present visible supplies both from the old and from the new crop.—Jas. Richardson & Sons.

Hourly Chicago grain quotations are broadcast by station WILL at Urbana, Ill., on wave length of 580 kilocycles.

Hearings have been held at Grand Forks, N. D., and at Chicago on the claim by the North Dakota and Montana Wheat Growers Ass'n against the government for losses sustained thru the Federal Farm Board, the Grain Stabilization Corporation and the Farmers National Grain Co. in 1929 and 1930. Commissioner G. W. Ramseyer of the Court of Claims presided.

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Grain and Feed Trade News

Reports of new elevators, feed mills, improvements; changes in firms; fires, casualties, accidents and deaths are solicited.

ARKANSAS

Heber Springs, Ark.—The Farmers Hatchery & Feed Co. is a new firm recently established here with Harold F. Floyd, manager of the hatchery department, and Thomas McCord as mill manager.

Batesville, Ark.—The first sweet feed factory for north Arkansas was opened here Oct. 28, with T. A. Leonard, mgr., and J. E. Whisenant, superintendent. The factory will be operated at the Batesville Flour & Mill Co. plant, which was recently remodeled. The output is expected to be around 1,000 sacks of feed a day. In connection with the feed factory, the flour mill is in operation, with an output of 75 barrels daily. A plan is under way to increase the corn mill which the company operates to a 300-barrel plant with all modern equipment.—J. H. G.

CALIFORNIA

Petaluma, Cal.—The Golden Eagle Milling Co. is constructing a 50x100 ft. grain warehouse on its property between Levee and Redwood Sts.

Sacramento, Cal.—The Northridge Milling Co., Northridge, and F. Lagomarsino & Sons, Sacramento, are new members recently enrolled by the California Hay, Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n.

Stockton, Cal.—The plant of the Taylor Milling Co. was swept by fire the night of Oct. 22, the second time in four years. The milling unit was devastated. The blaze was brot under control, however, before the entire plant was destroyed. The flames were prevented from reaching tons of highly inflammable fish meal stored in one section of the building. A quantity of grain and feed stored in the mill as well as machinery was destroyed. Cause of the fire was not determined.

CANADA

Winnipeg, Man.—The Manitoba Pool Elvtrs. Ltd., at the annual meeting in October, announced a net surplus of \$702,000 for the fiscal year just ended.

Vancouver, B. C.—The 500,000-bu. addition to the S. P. & S. R. R. elevator leased and being operated by Archer-Daniels-Midland Co., has been completed under the plans and supervision of Edw. F. Carter. The plant was receiving grain several weeks before the building was finished.

Winnipeg, Man.—Application has been made to the surrogate court of the eastern judicial division for probate of the will of the late James A. Richardson, prominent Canadian and internationally known grain man who died on June 26. His wife and G. W. Hutchins, Winnipeg, are executors of the will. The gross value of the estate is \$3,423,412.87. In addition to the assets shown in the application for probate there was approximately \$1,600,000 of life insurance.

ILLINOIS

Godfrey, Ill.—The Godfrey Elvtr. Co. installed a Kelly Duplex Hammer Mill.

Peotone, Ill.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. has purchased the Deinenger & Son elevator.

Manhattan, Ill.—A new composition roof has been put on the Manhattan Grain Co. elevator.

Roberts, Ill.—Fire Oct. 20 damaged the corn crib and some corn at the Roberts Grain Co. elevator.

Fairbury, Ill.—The Corn Belt Elvtr. installed a Kelly Duplex Vertical Feed Mixer, one ton capacity.

Yates City, Ill.—C. M. C. Brown has sold the old grain office near his elevators and the structure, an old landmark, has been removed. Mr. Brown has moved his offices to new quarters at the mill on West Main St.

Quincy, Ill.—A 20-ton 34x9-ft. Sowweigh Dump Scale has been installed by the Missouri-Illinois Grain Co.

Dallas City, Ill.—The Dallas City Grain & Feed Co.'s new elevator is expected to be completed by Dec. 1.

Pearl City, Ill.—The Pearl City Farmers Grain & Coal Co. recently installed a new Sowweigh Motor Truck Scale.

Morrisonville, Ill.—B. Earl Johns is manager of the local Spencer Kellogg & Sons, Inc., elevator, formerly the Shellabarger Elvtr. Co.

Lanark, Ill.—Roy Frey, who has been assistant manager of the Lanark Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co., has succeeded John E. Wolf, mgr., who resigned.

Andres (Peotone p. o.), Ill.—Andres & Wilton Farmers Grain Co. has installed a new 10-bu. Richardson Automatic Scale to speed up its shipping operations.

Manhattan, Ill.—The 80,000-bu. and 30,000-bu. Jones elevators have been bonded by Trustee A. P. Dailey of Lockport and are now filled with C.C.C. corn in storage.

Joliet, Ill.—The hammer mill in the elevator of the Joliet Grain Co. has been repositioned on the east side of the house and is now fed direct from the dump sink by a drag feeder.

Middletown, Ill.—The new machinery is being installed in the new Fernandes elevator. The galvanized iron siding has been placed on the outside walls and the roofs have been covered with the same material.

Crystal Lake, Ill.—William F. Kegebein, for 19 years manager of the McHenry County Farmers Co-op. Ass'n, recently retired from the business and was succeeded by A. R. Zilly, who for 3 years had been his assistant.

Decatur, Ill.—Installation of processing machinery at the new Decatur Soy Products Co. plant was expected to be completed early this month and operations of the plant started according to Mgr. Jasper Giovanna.

Windsor, Ill.—A spark from a fire in the cob burner is believed to have started a roof fire on the seed house at the Munson Bros. Grain & Coal Co., Inc., elevator Oct. 16. The blaze was extinguished before much damage resulted.

Savanna, Ill.—The C.C.C. has leased corn storage space in the local 240,000-bu. elevator, owned by Rosenbaum Bros. Under arrangements between the company and the federal government, space for 100,000 bus. of corn has been leased.

Prentice, Ill.—Alton King, charged with issuing a fraudulent check in favor of the Farmers Elvtr. Co., was acquitted by a jury Oct. 17. The check was drawn for \$80.10 for which he claimed he did not know the amount was not in the bank.

Littleton, Ill.—Mayor James Little, 57, manager of the Littleton Elevator, was suffocated Nov. 4 when he was trapped beneath a grain spout he was opening at the plant. His body was found hanging face down from the feeder spout.

LaSalle, Ill.—The new 70,000-bu. reinforced concrete elevator for the Continental Grain Co., completed last month by the John S. Metcalf Co., has already shipped over a half million bus. of corn by barge. Its two 5,000-bu. an hour legs are kept running to capacity every day.

Seneca, Ill.—The new 80,000-bu. reinforced concrete elevator erected on the canal by the Jno. S. Metcalf Co. for the Continental Grain Co. has been flooded with grain since its completion. In fact, its two 5,000 bus. an hour legs are kept running to capacity every day.

Danville, Ill.—Fire of undetermined origin on Oct. 21 destroyed most of the newly opened plant of the George M. Wright Milling Co. which started operations on the day before. Thousands of dollars worth of new machinery and equipment were lost. Firemen narrowly escaped injury when the walls and the roof caved in.

Indianola, Ill.—The local elevator of the Federal-North Iowa Grain Co. has been improved with installation of a new Kewanee Overhead Pneumatic Truck Lift, and the elevator properties have been painted a dark gray, in keeping with the company color at other stations.

Manteno, Ill.—The receiving elevator of the Farmers Elvtr. Co. under the management of A. L. Lemenager, is being painted with aluminum paint, as are metal parts of coal bins, and warehouse. The office building is being painted white. The company's elevator at Indian Oaks, a few miles south, has been reconditioned with concrete sealer, plus a coat of cement and stucco paint.

Herbert (Kingston p. o.), Ill.—A concrete warehouse adjoining the Alfred Fowler elevator, crammed with 8,000 bus. of C.C.C. corn, collapsed the afternoon of Oct. 23. One end of the structure, which was not reinforced, gave way under the pressure of the corn. Two men shoveling corn in the warehouse at the time escaped injury. The corn was covered with canvas in an endeavor to prevent loss from threatened rain.

Gibson City, Ill.—The ten large concrete bins for the Central Soya Co. plant under construction here, have been completed and soybeans are being received at the plant. The bins are each 35 ft. in diameter with a total capacity of 1,000,000 bus. of soybeans. Construction of the bins started Aug. 1. It is expected to have the entire plant completed by next January. The feed and expeller plant is under process of construction, being built of reinforced concrete and structural steel, 108x150 ft. in size.

Springfield, Ill.—Beginning with the year 1939 all employers having six employees on twenty different days in twenty different weeks during the year are subject to state unemployment compensation tax. The number was reduced from eight to six at the last session of the Legislature. Neither the officers nor directors of an incorporated organization are considered employees so long as their services consist only of attending board meetings. The Federal law, which dovetails with the State law, still provides for a minimum of eight employees, but under the Federal law all officers of a corporation are considered employees. The directors are not considered employees under the federal law if they perform no services other than attending board meetings.

CHICAGO NOTES

An oil fired Hess Direct Heat Drier and Cooler of 1,500 bus. hourly capacity has been installed at the South Chicago Elevator owned by the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad and operated by the Continental Grain Co.

Five of the nine men who lost their lives in the Calumet elevator fire May 11 were buried together Oct. 25 beneath a common monument in Oakwoods cemetery. Relatives decided on the common burial because the bodies could not be identified individually. The coroner's inquest into the deaths closed Oct. 24. The jury, of which Maj. Rufus W. Putnam was foreman, reported "definite evidence of the inadequacy of the dust extraction equipment and the insufficiency of inspection and enforcement of measures for dust removal."

The Board of Trade Nov. 6 voted 269 to 237 to revive the plan of having exchange officials nominated by a nominating com'ite rather than by petition. A proposal to revise cotton contracts to conform to changes recently made by the New York and New Orleans cotton markets, was approved by a vote of 357 to 54. The amendment on the nominating com'ite provides that the president of the board shall select a nominating com'ite of seven to serve until the next election on Jan. 8, 1940. At that time a new com'ite will be chosen, composed of six elected members and one named by the president. This method of nominating officials was used until 1936.

The GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL

The Grain Market Analysts Club, meeting Nov. 7, listened to an address by Dr. Melchoir Palyi on the present European situation.

Memberships on the Board of Trade showed a decline of \$250 from the level that had prevailed for some weeks, selling at \$1,750. Posted offers of certificates were at \$1,975 and highest bid at \$1,600.

J. Ralph Pickell, 58, commodity market analyst, died Oct. 24 in the Oak Park Hospital after a brief illness. Mr. Pickell had been editor of The Roundup, a commodity forecasting magazine, for 25 years. He also published a daily grain market and stock news service.

INDIANA

Warren, Ind.—The Warren Elvtr. Co. is being dissolved.

Ellettsville, Ind.—Dewey Hudson has installed a Blue Streak Twin Spiral Mixer.

North Manchester, Ind.—Clay Syler has installed a Blue Streak Twin Spiral Mixer.

Elwood, Ind.—W. A. Lewis & Son have installed a Blue Streak Twin Spiral Mixer.

Connersville, Ind.—The Uhl-Snider Milling Co. is installing new spouting and legging in its plant.—H. H. H.

Ridgeville, Ind.—The Ridgeville Grain Co. has just completed a new feed warehouse 98x20 ft. in size.—A. E. L.

Syracuse, Ind.—The Stiefel Grain Co. has added a new combined sheller and cleaner at its elevator.—A. E. L.

Barnard (North Salem R. F. D.), Ind.—A feed mixer will be installed in the local elevator of the Busenbark Grain Co.

New Market, Ind.—A new motor and a feed mixer will be installed in the local elevator of the Busenbark Grain Co.

Rolling Prairie, Ind.—A clogged corn sheller caused the burning of a set of V-belts in the H. C. Wolcott elevator, Oct. 14.

Lochiel (Fowler p. o.), Ind.—The Lochiel Farmers Elvtr. Co. has installed a new Western Gyrating Grain Cleaner, reports Mgr. Joe Stone.

Kentland, Ind.—We have just completed installation of a new McMillin Overhead Traveling Truck Lift.—E. H. Stembel, Starz & Stembel, Inc.

Angola, Ind.—Steuben County Farm Bureau Co-op. Ass'n recently installed a Kelly Duplex Vertical Feed Mixer, one ton capacity, with motor drive.

Shelbyville, Ind.—The Boggstown Grain & Supply Co., Inc., has amended its articles of incorporation, decreasing the number of directors from four to three.

Portland, Ind.—O. T. Finch has installed grain bins and some new equipment in his feed mill. A new combined sheller and cleaner and elevator leg are being added.—A. E. L.

Crawfordsville, Ind.—The Farm Buro Elevator & Supply Co., managed by John Cruea, is installing a new elevating leg, and a 1,000-bu. per hour Western Pitless Corn Sheller.

Dubois, Ind.—The Dubois Milling Co. water power mill was purchased by L. G. Bohnert, operator of the A. N. Bohnert & Son elevator at Jasper, Ind., at a recent auction sale.

Salem, Ind.—Ira Extine Pruitt, 94, who was associated with his brother in the milling and grain business at Oak Grove for a number of years, died recently at his home in this city.—W. B. C.

Roby, Ind.—American Maize Products Co. contemplates additions totaling approximately \$200,000 to its starch plant in the Whiting district at 113th and 6th Sts. Sargent & Lundy, Inc., are the engineers.

Merom, Ind.—W. B. Springer has leased the Wilson elevator, last operated by Cliff Wilson, for his brother, Charles, and now operates it under his own name in connection with his elevator at New Lebanon.

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Carlisle, Ind.—Harry D. White, operator of the local 20,000-bu. elevator, has purchased a new Continental Multiple Cylinder Gas Engine for power, and is installing a new combined corn sheller and cleaner.

Morocco, Ind.—Virtually all new machinery has been installed in the elevator of the Farmers Elvtr. Co., new spouting, buckets, bearings and a Western Grain Cleaner. A new McMillin Truck Lift dumps trucks.

Shirley, Ind.—The Shirley Elvtr. is open for business. The management has announced that, until it can rebuild, the plant has made arrangements to "take care of all special mixed formula business on short notice."

Cynthiana, Ind.—Complete lightning surge protection is being installed in the Nunn Elvtr. This is being done to eliminate fire possibilities from high tension current coming over power wires into the plant.—H. H. H.

Cole (Swayzee R. F. D.), Ind.—Guy Miller, for many years manager of the local elevator, has moved to Marion. The elevator, owned by the Fairmont Grain Co., continues to operate under the new management of Clifford Thomas.

Indianapolis, Ind.—Up to Oct. 13, 16 Indiana terminal and sub-terminal (country) elevators had been approved by the Commodity Credit Corporation for the storage of wheat under the 1939 Wheat Loan Program.—Fred K. Sale, sec'y Indiana Grain Dealers Ass'n.

Fulton, Ind.—Frank Vikery, 52, manager of the Mayer Grain Co. elevator, died Oct. 19 at the Woodlawn Hospital in Rochester following an illness of six months. He was employed by the Mayer Grain Co. for 19 years and was manager of the local elevator for three years.

Stone Bluff, Ind.—The Stone Bluff Grain Co., managed by L. H. Jones, has taken down its old cob house. A new metal cob spout has been extended from the elevator to throw cobs behind a new brick fire wall some distance from the elevator, where they may be burned in safety.

Crawfordsville, Ind.—Gray Agricultural Supply Co. has installed a No. 3 Jay Bee Hammer Mill, and a Kelly-Duplex 1-ton Vertical Feed Mixer with motor drive, and a Stover Corn Sheller, and is entering the business of mixing its own "Graymix" feeds. Harold Gray is the proprietor.

Lafayette, Ind.—Ralston-Purina Co. recently doubled the capacity of its local mill by replacing six ten-year-old R-B Andersons with six French Screw Presses, all of which are now on line. Six new Allis-Chalmers Driers have been installed also. The company this year added about 300,000 bus. to its storage.

Waveland, Ind.—The Waveland Elevator has been reopened after standing idle three years, and is being operated in connection with the local hatchery as the Waveland Elvtr. & Hatchery. Leland Gooding is manager. The elevator has been equipped with a clover seed cleaner, and will be fitted with a 1-ton feed mixer.

Shadeland (Lafayette p. o.), Ind.—A new motor is soon to be installed in the local elevator, formerly operated by the late Robert Alexander, and taken over last July by the Lafayette Cooperative Elvtr. Co. W. F. Noble, who continues as local manager, expects to put in a hammer mill and feed mixer also in the expansion program.

South Whitley, Ind.—Grain dealers with their ladies on Nov. 4 flocked to South Whitley from beyond Logansport on the west and Toledo on the east. Almost 150 persons sat down to the big turkey dinner with all the trimmings, followed by an interesting program with a speech by Dr. J. Raymond Schultz. Walter Penrod and O. E. Hull provided pleasant entertainment.—A. E. L.

North Hayden (Lowell p. o.), Ind.—The North Hayden Farmers & Gleaners Elvtr. Co., managed by Walter Einspahr, broke into the news with a feature story and pictures of its elevator and working staff on Oct. 27, when the Hammond Times told of its \$1,692, dividend to stockholders, and of its handling 729,000 bus. of grain during the past year. In recording the large volume of grain handled, the newspaper failed to point out that a contributing influence in bringing grain from 15 to 20 miles eastward is the favorable rail rates into Chicago that were set up some time ago to meet the competition of trucks, and the competition of elevators on other rail lines farther west that enjoyed similar rates.

Mellott, Ind.—Freeman Knowles, formerly at Ayersworth, where his elevator was recently destroyed by fire, has leased from Ruth McCordle the local 50,000-bu. elevator formerly operated as McCordle Grain Co., and took charge Oct. 30 under the name of Mellott Grain Co.

Evansville, Ind.—Origin of the fire that destroyed the E. H. Morris elevator early Oct. 21, together with some 50,000 bus. of wheat, corn and soybeans, was traced to an improperly fitted chain, operating too tight. The regular chain on the gear head had broken and was replaced with a substitute that did not fit properly as evidenced by the fact that in one day's run the sprocket teeth were worn almost smooth. Sparks from the slipping chain started the fire in the corn cleaner.—H. H. H.—The elevator is to be rebuilt as soon as debris can be cleared away.

Shipshewana, Ind.—The Wolf Grain Co. has added a laboratory in charge of L. H. Higgins as a new department in its recently completed elevator and feed mill. Tests can be made there of poultry and vital parts of animals killed by disease. The Wolf Grain Co. is operating one of the most up-to-date feed manufacturing plants in northern Indiana. Storage capacity for 80 carloads of feeds in addition to large quantities of feed ingredients to be used in mixing of feeds is provided in the enlarged elevator and mills completed about three months ago. A special molasses feed mixer prepares feed for the local elevator as well as for the feed mills operated by the company at Topeka, Athens, Ind., and Leonidas, Mich.

Kentland, Ind.—Virtually rebuilt in a thorough modernization program is the 35,000 bus. cribbed and ironclad elevator of C. C. Harlan & Co., which utilizes six cribbed bins from the old 100,000-bu. elevator on the New York Central R. R. The rebuilt elevator has a head house rising 88 ft. in the air, features two dumps, a McMillin Electric Truck Hoist, two legs, each of which can elevate 6,000 bus. per hour with 18x7-inch cups, roller bearings on the head shafts, a 1,000 bu. per hour Western Corn Sheller, a 1,500 bu. per hour Western Gyration Corn Cleaner, and a 10-bu. Richardson Automatic Shipping Scale. C. C. Harlan, the operator, has the aid of a Talkaphone two-way loud speaker system just installed in communicating with his elevator men. McMillin had the contract for remodeling the elevator.

IOWA

Orchard, Ia.—A. J. Merfeld has installed a 20-ton Soweigh Motor Truck Scale with a recording beam.

Matlock, Ia.—Harold Stientjes of the Farmers Elvtr. Co. and Miss Lois Beldt were married recently.—L. A. G.

Waconia (Cedar Rapids p. o.), Ia.—The Waconia sorghum mill was damaged by fire the night of Oct. 8.—A. G. T.

Stanhope, Ia.—The Farmers Elvtr. & Livestock Co. recently installed a new 20-ton 34x9-ft. Soweigh Motor Truck Scale.

Rose Hill, Ia.—The Rose Hill Elvtr. Co. recently built a 30x90-ft. warehouse which provides storage space and office quarters.

Clarion, Ia.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. awarded the contract for its 6-bin iron clad 25,000-bu. capacity annex to the T. E. Ibberson Co.

Walnut, Ia.—A new worm gear type Bender Overhead Traveling Truck Lift has replaced the old lift in the elevator of the Farmers Supply Co.

Melvin, Ia.—Mark Case, 76, former manager of the local elevator for fifteen years prior to his retirement in 1935, died recently in California.

Elkader, Ia.—Elkader's old stone mill, a landmark for more than 90 years, is being torn down. The old mill was partially destroyed by fire on Mar. 28, 1938.

Whiting, Ia.—Russell Polly is the new operating manager of the South Side Elvtr. Co. elevator, succeeding C. B. Streeter who resigned on account of ill health.

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CHICAGO, ILL.

Ringsted, Ia.—Einer Christensen has succeeded P. H. Underwood as head of the Co-operative Grain & Produce Co. elevator. Wayne McKay has taken Mr. Christensen's former position.

Harlan, Ia.—Since the recent death of J. H. Rasmussen, owner of the Harlan City Roller Mills, flour and feed plant, the plant has been closed and taken over by the local bank.

Bancroft, Ia.—The six-bin, iron clad 40,000-bu. annex for W. A. Murray has been completed by the T. E. Ibberson Co. The annex is connected to one of the two elevators operated locally by Mr. Murray.

Sioux City, Ia.—C. E. McDonald, formerly vice president of the Sioux City Grain Exchange, was elected president recently. Others elected are A. P. Meyers, vice-pres.; A. D. Doherty, treas., and W. H. Marriott, sec'y.

Onawa, Ia.—Additional storage is being added at the Onawa mill now being operated as the Northwestern Milling Corp. The extension on the east side of the structure is being extended the full length of the building.

Quimby, Ia.—A new expeller machine has been installed at the Simonsen Bros. soybean mill. The plant was closed during installation and for other repairs. The new machine will increase greatly the output of the mill.

Cherokee, Ia.—The Perry Boughton elevator recently purchased by Roy Turner is being operated as the Boughton Elvtr. Co. Mr. Turner was an employee of Mr. Boughton for 12 years. The latter has retired to his farm near here.

Clinton, Ia.—The new 90,000-bu. reinforced concrete elevator erected on the Mississippi River by Jno. S. Metcalf Co. for the Continental Grain Co. is keeping its two 5,000 bus. an hour legs busy receiving from large trucks, and loading into barges.

Cedar Rapids, Ia.—The Hawkeye Lumber Co. is converting a hard coal elevator in its yards into a 40,000-bu. grain elevator that has been leased to the Iowa Milling Co. for storage of soybeans. The rebuilding contract was awarded to Morehead-Frederikson Co.

West Bend, Ia.—The Davenport Elvtr. Co.'s 20,000-bu. elevator burst Oct. 9, spilling its thousands of bus. of shelled corn on the ground. Fifteen thousand bus. were held by Kossuth County producers and the remainder by Palo Alto County farmers.—A. G. T.

Algona, Ia.—The petition in bankruptcy filed Sept. 30 by Homer Anderson and the Anderson Grain & Coal Co. is being heard at Fort Dodge. Fred Anderson, father of Homer, is a secured creditor with a claim listed at \$4,500. The elder Mr. Anderson has a mortgage on the elevator.

Blairsville, Ia.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. expects to fill seventy government steel bins with government corn. Oct. 31 the company had filled 51 bins and was continuing the setting up of bins and making sheller arrangements. Jess Lukehart is the manager.—"Art" Torkelson.

McGregor, Ia.—The W. A. Meyers Grain & Fuel Co. elevator has been bonded by the state as a warehouse for storage of 1938 C.C.C. corn. Five elevator bins with a capacity of 7,000 bus. have been leased; 4,000 bus. already have been stored and the full space is expected to be filled soon.

Des Moines, Ia.—Spencer Kellogg & Sons, Inc., recently let a contract for a \$10,000 combined office and warehouse building at its local plant, to be of brick and tile construction, two stories high, 96x34 ft. Offices will be located on the second floor and the first floor will be used for storage.

Cedar Rapids, Ia.—The retirement of George Laird, 70, as general manager of the Quaker Oats Co., was announced Oct. 4, effective Nov. 1. Mr. Laird, general manager 33 years, will be succeeded by Arthur Poe, who has been his assistant more than 30 years. Succeeding Poe as ass't general manager will be Edward Sheehy, a Quaker Oats employee since 1922.—A. G. T.

Emmetsburg, Ia.—The Quaker Oats Co., which has been operating a set of concrete tanks here, has had the T. E. Ibberson Co. iron clad these tanks due to water trouble that they have been having. This is a group of tanks with a work floor thru the middle. The tanks are 82 ft. high. The galvanized iron was applied right on the concrete walls with expansion bolts, using 1 1/4-inch corrugated elevator plate. The building presents a very fine appearance and the work has just been completed.

Kingsley, Ia.—The new iron clad feed mill for the Farmers Elvtr. Co. has been completed. The plant is equipped with a one-ton Strong-Scott Mixer, a Strong-Scott Attrition Mill with two 30-h.p. motors, and an oat huller. A number of bins have been provided and two legs and a manlift. A separate driveway for service to and from the mill has been provided. The T. E. Ibberson Co. had the contract.

Cornelia, (Clarion p. o.), Ia.—Dale Peterson of Waverly recently purchased the Cornelius Elvtr. & Lumber Yards and the Axen residence from Mrs. Gertrude Axen of Iowa Falls and will take charge of his new property this month. He is long experienced in the elevator business. Art Shillington, who has been in charge of the elevator, will move to Crystal Lake where he intends to farm after Mar. 1 on a place he purchased this fall.

Buckingham, Ia.—George Beenken, manager of the Buckingham Grain Co., had the misfortune of being struck by a pipe from a blower loader that came off while filling a government steel bin with corn. He was cut on the cheek and eyelid and it took five stitches to close the eyelid wound. At last reports he was confined to his home and it was believed that his eyesight would not be impaired.—"Art" Torkelson, with Lamson Bros. & Co.

Marengo, Ia.—Work has started on the new elevator and storage bins for the Farmers Grain Co. The Independent Silo Co. has the contract. The storage bins with a capacity of 17,500 bus. will be the silo type, each 14x36, reinforced to hold grain. Other than the bins will be elevator head house, dump pit and elevating machinery. The exterior of the plant will be covered with corrugated galvanized iron. Mgr. R. A. Reece stated a warehouse and space for seed and feed storage may be added later.

Cedar Rapids, Ia.—Removal of all hazardous conditions from the Honeymead Products Co. plant has been accomplished, an investigating com'ite reported to the city council recently. The com'ite was appointed July 13 following a report by Fire Chief Kohout that dust within the plant and the extraction of oil from soybeans with a highly volatile solvent, constituted an acute fire hazard. City Engineer Frank Young will make a report to the council on the recommendation that the Honeymead Co. eliminate the conditions permitting a highly explosive solvent to enter the sewer system.

Estherville, Ia.—Greig & Co., Inc., has awarded the contract for erection of a feed mill here to the T. E. Ibberson Co. The mill will be used for the manufacture of feeds, retail and wholesale. Large warehouses are being provided. The building will be divided into 23 bins with a number of legs for service to and from them. A 75-h.p. Jacobson Hammer Mill, a modern attrition mill with two 25-h.p. motors, and modern equipment for cracking and grading corn will be installed. A ton and one-half Strong-Scott Horizontal Mixer will be used and an Ajax Oat Huller will be installed in the building and fitted in addition to the service bins with facilities for handling the hulls by gravity from a special oat hull bin. A Strong-Scott molasses machine also will be installed. A room will be set aside for the display of manufactured products. A full basement will be under all buildings and will contain a modern heating plant. A large enclosed driveway will be provided. This mill building will be adjacent to the owner's present grain storage and office buildings, located on the M. & St. L. tracks. A 30,000-bu. annex with six bins, iron clad, was completed recently adjacent to the elevator.

KANSAS

Radium, Kan.—The Midwest Grain Co. has been bonded as a warehouse for government grain. Ray Rusco is the manager.

Spearville, Kan.—The Farmers Co-operative Grain & Supply Co. has joined with other co-operative ass'ns in Southwest Kansas for marketing broadcasts from KGNO at Dodge City.

Liberal, Kan.—W. E. Bush, manager of the Light Grain & Milling Co., spent several days in hospital undergoing a physical check-up.

Sylvia, Kan.—The Midwest Grain Co. recently installed a battery charging and tire repairing equipment in a room built adjoining its local warehouse.

Everest, Kan.—Ralph Scalapino, residing on a farm near here, has purchased the Farmers Co-operative Elvtr. and is operating as the Scalapino Elvtr.

Hanover, Kan.—The Farmers Co-operative Ass'n recently completed construction of a 13,840-bu. steel storage bin. Conveying equipment was installed to carry grain to and from the elevator. H. H. Neumann is manager of the elevator.

Newton, Kan.—Grant Morris, grain department manager for the Newton Milling & Elvtr. Co., recently underwent a second operation following one performed a few weeks ago. While his condition is critical, his physicians are encouraged.

Herndon, Kan.—Joseph Riepl, Carl Friedman and Clement Huffles are new owners of the Beaver Valley Milling Co. They have been with the firm for a number of years and are operating the business under the old title. The plant consists of a 50-bbl. mill driven by an oil engine, and a 13,500-bu. elevator.

Lawrence, Kan.—The Kansas City Board of Trade took an important part in the National Corn Husking contest held here Nov. 1, 2 and 3 by showing in a comprehensive educational exhibit the development and progress of Kansas in the production of grain and the upbuilding of the Kansas City market. Lighting arrangements and graphic illustrations supplemented constant action of a harvest rush. The exhibit was a center of attraction to large crowds of visitors each day of the event. Over 150,000 persons gathered for the husking contest. A large tent covering 40,000 sq. ft. of space housed numerous booths displaying various Kansas industries and state exhibits.

KENTUCKY

Tompkinsville, Ky.—The Farmers Milling Co. recently installed a new hammer mill.

Louisville, Ky.—William Chreste, 74, grain buyer for Ballard & Ballard for 45 years prior to his retirement in 1932, died Oct. 27.—A. W. W.

Louisville, Ky.—The new soybean oil mill and grain storage plant erected here for the Buckeye Cotton Oil Co., a subsidiary of Procter & Gamble Co., is now completed and ready to process the new crop. The work was designed and superintended by H. G. Onstad.

Ashland, Ky.—The Ashland Milling Co. recently resumed operations for the first time in several years. Harry Moore, owner and proprietor, has been in the feed business here for the last 19 years. The mill will handle flour, feed and seed under the trade name, "Blue Ribbon."

Newport, Ky.—A one-story metal building at the Keller Hay & Grain Co. plant was destroyed by fire the night of Oct. 31 along with many bales of hay and straw and sacks of salt. The company's main grain elevator and two residences were saved by quick work of firemen.

Louisville, Ky.—General Mills, Inc., has awarded the contract to H. G. Onstad to design and construct 10 storage bins, 7 reinforced concrete bins, three reinforced concrete and brick warehouses and to wreck an old wood work house for the local Washburn-Crosby Flour Mill, a subsidiary of General Mills, Inc. The 10 bins will be constructed with interspaces and will be 13 ft. 3 inches in diameter and 103 ft. high with a two leg head house. The seven reinforced concrete bins will be constructed inside of the present plant for mill bins and will be 75 ft. high. The three warehouses will cover about 10,000 sq. ft.

STRATTON GRAIN CO.

MILWAUKEE, WIS.

CHICAGO, ILL. SPRINGFIELD, O. ST. JOSEPH, MO. NEW YORK, N. Y.
MILL FEEDS — FEED PRODUCTS — BY-PRODUCTS

Consignments and Future Orders Solicited

LOUISIANA

Shreveport, La.—E. B. Spinks recently bought the Feeders Supply Co. store here.

Lafayette, La.—Muller A. Broussard recently made improvements on the Broussard Feed & Seed Store plant.

MARYLAND

Baltimore, Md.—P. Frederick Obrecht & Son will construct a 30x157 addition to their present feed warehouse.

MICHIGAN

Lennon, Mich.—Buildings of the Walsh Bean & Grain Co. have been repainted.

Coldwater, Mich.—The Coldwater Co-op. Co. installed a Kelly Duplex Vertical Feed Mixer, one ton capacity with motor drive.

Houghton, Mich.—The Houghton Flour Mill under the management of Milo J. Slagg has started the mixing and manufacturing of commercial feed for retail and wholesale trade.

Saline, Mich.—The total crop of soybeans to be handled this year by the Ford Motor Co.'s recently opened plant in the old Schuyler grist mill on U. S. 112 just west of Saline, is expected to exceed 300,000 bus. The old mill has been converted into a cleaning and storage plant and a new building houses the flaking and oil extraction equipment.

Burlington, Mich.—Myron Paul recently sold his Burlington Feed Mill to his brother-in-law, Ernest Rheingans of Detroit, retiring after operating the plant for 25 years. A number of years ago the old mill was torn down and the present mill erected, run by water power for five years before electricity was made available. Mr. and Mrs. Paul have moved to Somerset Center.

Port Huron, Mich.—The Michigan Elvtr. Exchange held open house Oct. 28 to celebrate completion of a large addition to the plant and installation of the most modern type of bean-picking equipment. The plant has been equipped with a battery of 120 electric sorting machines each of which has a photo-electric amplifier and pair of electric eyes. Ward E. King is manager of the elevator.

Washington, Mich.—Approximately \$800 in cash and over \$105 in checks was taken from the safe of the Washington Elvtr. Co. when it was broken into some time early the morning of Oct. 26. The combination had been hampered off and the inner door forced with a bar, the latter found near the safe later by State Police. Entrance to the plant was gained by prying open a window.

MINNESOTA

Flensburg, Minn.—Fire of unknown origin destroyed the grain elevator owned by Joseph Hamernick.

Marietta, Minn.—Preliminary work is under way for the construction of a new modern mill at the Farmers Elevator.

Brooks, Minn.—Clarence E. Hall, 66, manager of the Brooks elevator, died Oct. 21. He had lived in Brooks for the past 23 years.

Minneapolis, Minn.—J. B. Richardson, associated with James Richardson & Sons, Ltd., Winnipeg, has been admitted to membership in the Minneapolis Chamber of Commerce.

Dawson, Minn.—The Farmers Co-operative Elvtr. Co. has purchased the Dawson Feed Mill from the Stangeland and Gilbertson partnership. Elling Stangeland will continue as manager of the mill.

Minneapolis, Minn.—The Bunge Elvtr. Corp. is taking bids on a proposed \$300,000 grain storage elevator, to close about Nov. 8. The new structure is to be of reinforced concrete, 500,000 bus. capacity.

Minneapolis, Minn.—Emery O. Dilling, 70, widely known Minneapolis grain man and for a number of years employed by Cargill, Inc., died on Oct. 9 at the home of his daughter in Monticello, Ia.

Ivanhoe, Minn.—L. G. Hasel was recently appointed sec'y-treas. of the Farmers Indept. Elvtr. Co., succeeding A. M. Matz, who resigned after serving continuously as sec'y-treas. of the company for 38 years.

Sauk Center, Minn.—The new 35,000-bu. elevator of the Sauk Center's Farmers Co-operative Co. has been covered with galvanized iron siding and roofing. An office, display room and warehouse are a few of its features.

Mankato, Minn.—The Northwest Retail Feed Ass'n will hold its annual meeting at Mankato Jan. 22 and 23, preceded by a directors' meeting on Jan. 21. This is the second successive year the ass'n has chosen Mankato for its annual convention.

Bronson, Minn.—The Farmers Co-operative Trading Co. has made extensive improvements on its local property, among them being the installation of a new scale and a new grain elevating system. George W. Magnuson is manager of the plant.

Buffalo Lake, Minn.—Additional new equipment has been added to the Buffalo Lake Co-operative Mill here which will double the grinding and mixing capacity of the mill. One of the most important changes made was the installation of a new hammer mill which has a capacity up to approximately 6 tons of grain per hour.

Monterey, Minn.—Elmer Hoevet was recently appointed assistant to Mgr. Walter Benson at the Farmers Elvtr. Co. elevator.

Brewster, Minn.—The Hubbard & Palmer Co.'s 30,000-bu. elevator has been completed by the T. E. Ibberson Co. The elevator was fitted with a 20-ton scale, new office building and the elevator was covered with galvanized iron. Electric motor equipment has been installed throughout the plant.

Hector, Minn.—Construction of the feed mill for the Hector Elvtr. Co. by the T. E. Ibberson Co. is under way and it is expected to have the building completed and the plant in operation by the first part of December. The new structure is 14x32 ft., 40 ft. high, with an adjoining driveway 14x32 ft. P. L. Griffin is manager of the elevator.

Minneapolis, Minn.—The Northwest Feed Mfrs. & Distributors Ass'n will meet Tuesday, Nov. 14, at Minneapolis in the Curtis Hotel where a turkey dinner will be served those attending followed by a "surprise" entertainment, the main feature of the meeting. This will be the first meeting under the new official regime and a large attendance is expected.

Norcross, Minn.—Farmers Co-operative Elvtr. Co., recently organized, will take over all of the assets and assume all of the liabilities and continue the business of the Norcross Market Co., and will handle grains on the co-operative plan. Capital stock: \$28,000; incorporators: John Olhoff, Ole Amundson, George Houps, Otto Lindgren, Roy Brown, Fred Bruse, Oscar Amundson, E. D. Knickerbocker, Simon Larson, all of Norcross.

Fergus Falls, Minn.—M. A. Mortenson, manager of the Farmers Elvtr. here, was host to the Lake Region Grain Men's Ass'n the evening of Oct. 17 at which meeting Leo Kieselback, Barnesville, was elected pres.; Joseph Salmon, Foxhome, vice-pres.; C. B. Hultquist, New York Mills, sec'y and M. S. Smith, Doran, treas. The Ass'n is composed of men residing in the district comprised of Moorhead, east on the Northern Pacific to New York Mills, and from Henning, west to the Soo Line on the North Dakota line and from Morris to Moorhead on the Great Northern. Fifty men attended the meeting.

Hallock, Minn.—Work on the new elevator for the Farmers Co-operative Elvtr. Co. is being pushed forward by the T. E. Ibberson Co., contractor. This new 22-bin 50,000-bu. elevator will be equipped with all the latest steel spout equipment; a 2,250-bu. per hour Richardson Automatic Scale will be installed in the cupola; there will be two fast handling legs of 3,500 bus. per hour each; two Clow Winter Universal Head Drives driven by two Fairbanks-Morse 10-h.p. ball bearing enclosed type motors. The receiving scale is a 30x9-ft., 20-ton Fairbanks Truck Dump Scale. A two-story concrete fire-proof hollow tile lined concrete vault is being built in conjunction with one of the office rooms. A full basement will be constructed under the elevator proper and the back pit will be divided into five bins. Modern cleaning machinery will be installed. The entire plant will be covered with heavy gage corrugated iron and pressed standing seam roofing. The Ibberson Electric Bin Alarm System advising the operator when the bin is about full, will be installed in the elevator as well as in the old 20,000-bu. annex, which the Farmers Co-operative Elvtr. Co. decided to let stand when the old elevator was wrecked to permit building of the new structure. This annex is being equipped with the same new spouting used in the new plant and is being covered with iron. The driveway is to be 16x61 ft. The large three-room office will be 18x30 ft. on the ground, equipped with a full basement and a hot air furnace. Every detail has been carried out that might conform with the Fire Underwriters' specifications, allowing the owners the minimum insurance rate.

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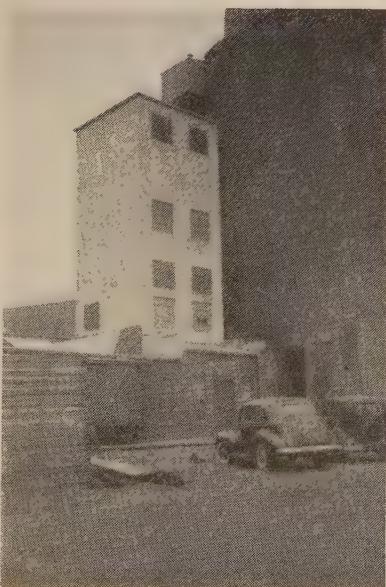
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MISSOURI

St. Louis, Mo.—Joseph M. Mathews, 64, manager of the East St. Louis mill of the Ralston-Purina Co., died Oct. 25.—P. J. P.

Brunswick, Mo.—The W. J. Small Dehydrating plant, recently completed and put in operation, on Oct. 27 ceased operations for a short period.—P. J. P.

Hume, Mo.—The Blaker Lumber & Grain Co. recently installed a new 5-bu. Richardson Automatic Shipping Scale. Ben Munson & Sons did the work.

Norborne, Mo.—New corn shelling equipment and spiral conveyors to carry grain to the main leg have been installed in the Ray-Carroll County Grain Growers, Inc., elevator.

Pilot Grove, Mo.—A. G. Olson, manager of the Farmers Elvtr. Co. for the last two years, left for his former home in Oklahoma City Nov. 1 where he will re-enter his former business.—P. J. P.

Springfield, Mo.—The Eisenmayer Milling Co. has sold its 900-bbl. mill and 750,000-bu. storage elevator to John A. Stout, sales mgr. of the Dixie-Portland Flour Co., Memphis, Tenn., and his associates.

Kansas City, Mo.—Loren W. Johnson, heretofore of Cargill, Inc., staff at Minneapolis, is applicant for membership in the Kansas City Board of Trade on transfer from W. Dart Smith who has been transferred to Cedar Rapids, Ia.

Hannibal, Mo.—The manufacture of a new mineral feed for live stock and poultry will be added to the business of the Marblehead Lime Co., of Chicago, at its Hannibal plant. Herman Nagel is organizing the new department and starting its operation.—P. J. P.

Aurora, Mo.—Charles B. Stout, Memphis, Tenn., proprietor of the Majestic Flour Mills, has asked the National Labor Relations Board to set aside a cease and desist order against the Aurora mill. Under the order the company would be required to compensate striking employees for time lost over a period of several years, back pay of more than \$180,000. During the controversy between the company and employees, the mill burned.—J. H. G.—Striking A. F. of L. employees on Oct. 25 rejected an offer of the Majestic Flour Mills to settle their claim for back wages by payment of \$40,000.—P. J. P.

MONTANA

Springdale, Mont.—Karl Fahlgren, 67, who at one time operated a grain elevator here, died at his home in Townsend Oct. 13 of a heart attack.

NEBRASKA

Brainard, Neb.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. has amended its articles of incorporation.

Elmwood, Neb.—The Elmwood Mills has constructed a corn crib for ear corn storage.

Omaha, Neb.—The leaking roofs of the ten million bu. Cargill elevator have been reconstructed by H. G. Cnstad and the bins are now ready to be loaded to capacity.

Barneston, Neb.—A new annex has been constructed at the O. A. Cooper & Son elevator and the latest type hammer mill feed grinding machinery installed. Fred Bahr is manager of the elevator.

Dawson, Neb.—The new 3,500-bu. bin erected recently at the Farmers Elvtr. is being filled with corn, its first load received Oct. 26. The new office building at the elevator is practically completed, the new 20-ton scale installed now being in use.

Laurel, Neb.—Improvements made at the Holmquist Grain & Lumber Co. elevator recently include installation of a new Fairbanks Truck Scale with 34x9-ft. platform, concrete deck. The office building has been raised 18 inches and new concrete steps built to the building. A. B. Chederquist is manager of the elevator.

Merna, Neb.—The John R. Jirdon grain elevator has been closed and Verne Abernethy will move his family to Morrill, Neb., about Nov. 15 where he will resume the position as head of the accounting department in the company's home office. He held this job four years ago when he was transferred here to open a branch elevator. The Jirdon elevator at Anselmo will continue to operate under the management of Herbert Stevens.

Elm Creek, Neb.—The alfalfa dehydrating plant has completed its season's run. Mgr. V. R. Salisbury reported 3,300 tons of leaf and stem meal dehydrated this season, an increase of 35 per cent over last year's output. The plant has operated continuously since May 25 and alfalfa has been cut within a ten-mile radius of Elm Creek, altho south of the Platte River only two fields have been cut. Hopper damage was most apparent in the second and third crops of hay while drouth damaged the fourth crop.

Fremont, Neb.—Fire destroyed two dozen grain doors at Elevator "B" the morning of Oct. 19. The wooden doors were piled on the ground near the elevator and are believed to have caught fire from a weed blaze near by.

Oshkosh, Neb.—Ted Podkonyak, 23, manager of the Beard Grain Co.'s elevator, died of injuries sustained in an automobile accident Oct. 29. The automobile in which he was a passenger with six other persons crashed into the guard rail north of the Platte River bridge near Lewellen, turned over twice and stopped right side up. Podkonyak was the only one seriously injured. He was removed to hospital where it was found he had sustained a broken vertebrae which punctured the spinal cord, nearly severing it. He died soon after an operation was performed late that night in an effort to save his life.

Mapps (York p. o.), Neb.—Arthur Steube is asking in county court \$195 from Ed O. Stone who conducts the local grain elevator. Steube claims he left wheat for storage in the elevator with the understanding that it was to be sold when the price was satisfactory and storage charges deducted from the money received. Two months later, he declares, he instructed that the wheat be sold, the price at that time being \$1.02 per bu. It is alleged that Stone did not sell the wheat according to direction and when he did sell it the price had gone down to 81c. The judgment asked represents the difference in the price between the time the sale was ordered and the date it was made.

NEW JERSEY

Vineland, N. J.—It is expected to have the new feed mill and warehouse buildings now under course of construction for the Jacob Rubinoff Co. by the T. E. Ibberson Co. completed by Dec. 25. A large assortment of mechanical equipment is being installed along with many bins. Mixers, hammer mills, corn cutters and graders, automatic sacking scales form a part of the new equipment.

NEW YORK

Oswego, N. Y.—The Oswego Soya Products Corp. will have its new mill ready for operation this month. Two French Screw Presses have been installed in the plant.

Rochester, N. Y.—The Wheat Gem Co., Inc., has been established, to manufacture and distribute prepared food products. Principals are G. N. Decker, Thos. H. Dwyer and F. A. Norton.

New York, N. Y.—Robert P. Boylan, former president of the Chicago Board of Trade, has resigned from Clement, Curtis & Co. to act as broker on his own account on the New York Stock Exchange.

Altamont, N. Y.—Raymond J. Vadney of Feura Bush has installed a new feed mill and doubled his storage space for feed and grain. Mr. Vadney has been in the feed business for 20 years.—G. E. T.

NORTH DAKOTA

Aneta, N. D.—The Farmers Union Elvtr. Ass'n has installed a seed cleaner.

Nanson, N. D.—A new 25,000-bu. grain annex for the National Atlas Elevators is being built by the T. E. Ibberson Co.

Nash, N. D.—A 25,000-bu. grain annex has just been completed for the National Atlas Elevators. The T. E. Ibberson Co. had the contract.

OHIO

Hillsboro, O.—Gilbert Lucas recently installed a 1½-ton Kelly Duplex Feed Mixer.

Toledo, O.—Joseph H. Riley, associated with Cargill, Inc., is confined to his home on account of serious illness.

Toledo, O.—Giles E. Husted, 85, father of John C. Husted who was associated with the C. A. King & Co., died Nov. 5.

Englewood, O.—The Englewood Elvtr. installed a Kelly Duplex Vertical Feed Mixer, one ton capacity with motor drive.

Oxford, O.—Fire starting in a garage attached to a warehouse of the Miami Milling Co. did some damage to stock on Oct. 10.

Rudolph, O.—The Liberty Grain Ass'n recently installed a large ball bearing cleaner, purchased from the Sidney Grain Machry. Co.

Metamora, O.—Sam Rice will be host to the Northwestern Ohio Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n when it will meet in Metamora, Nov. 14.

North Baltimore, O.—Howard Vandersall & Co. have started operation of their new feed mill, located in the buildings formerly occupied by the Traction Machine Co.

Piqua, O.—The Holland Pioneer Mills, Inc. (farm products) has been organized; 1,000 shares no par \$50,000; G. A. Holland, Woodrow McDowell, William M. McCulloch incorporators.

Collins, O.—The Collins Farmers Exchange recently purchased a large Jacobson Universal Grinder complete with magnetic separator, crusher, feeder and accessories from the Sidney Grain Machry. Co.

Utica, O.—The M. A. C. Plant Foods Corp. has been incorporated to engage in the manufacture and sale of fertilizer, feed and grains, with 500 shares of n.p.v. common stock. Incorporators are E. C. Harriman, Henry Metcalf and E. C. Herring.

Hillsboro, O.—The Farm Buro Co-operative recently installed a ton mixer with motor and V drive, combined sheller and cleaner with motor and drive, another ton mixer with motor and drive, and a large Ajax Hammermill, all furnished by the Sidney Grain Machry. Co.

Columbus, O.—The 61st annual convention of the Ohio Grain, Mill & Feed Dealers Ass'n will be held at the Neil House in Columbus on June 16, 17 and 18, 1940. Members are urged to advise the sec'y of any special subjects or matters wished discussed at the meeting.—W. W. Cummings, sec'y.

Holgate, O.—The Northwestern Ohio Grain Dealers Ass'n held its regular monthly meeting here Oct. 9. W. M. Jackson, manager of the Holgate Grain & Supply, was host of the occasion. An elaborate dinner was served 150 guests. H. D. Egly, general manager of the A. E. Staley Co., Painesville, analyzed soybean prospects.

OKLAHOMA

Medford, Okla.—The elevator of Mrs. Harriet Hacker was destroyed by fire of unknown cause on Oct. 28.

Perry, Okla.—E. J. Miller, 79, pioneer Oklahoma grain man, died Oct. 19 at his home. He had been engaged in the grain business here for 37 years.

Boise City, Okla.—The Boise City Feed Co. recently installed a new feed mixer and is now manufacturing the line of commercial feeds formerly produced by the Elkhart Mills under the "Diamond Dot" brand.

WHEAT CENTRAL BAGS FOR SALE

100,000 Wheat Central Bags 10½-oz. Burlap Bags

Free of Holes and suitable for Grain or Feeds

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Wire or write for sample.

Fort Worth Elevators & Warehousing Co.

Fort Worth, Texas

Federally Licensed and Bonded Public Storage

The GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL

Kingfisher, Okla.—The W. B. Johnston Grain Co. held open house Oct. 13 celebrating the opening of the firm's new modern feed grinding and approved mixing plant. Visitors were treated to lunch; and various feed mixing demonstrations were given during the afternoon.

PACIFIC NORTHWEST

Greenleaf, Ida.—The Greenleaf feed mill owned by C. M. Crew of Greenleaf and Clair Martin of Caldwell was destroyed by fire the night of Oct. 17.

Buckley, Wash.—Abner Olson is new manager of the Standard Feed Co., succeeding Dewey Campbell who has been transferred to field work.

Kimberly, Ida.—The R. H. Denton warehouse was damaged Oct. 14 when an auto, out of control, ran over the walk and crashed into the side of the building.

Selah, Wash.—Frank Stone of Union Gap has constructed a 26x50 ft. frame building here in which he will operate a feed grinding service and a feed store.

Tacoma, Wash.—A window in the Kenworthy Grain & Milling Co. warehouse was broken when a truck wheel, thrown from a passing truck, hurtled thru it. The loss was covered by accident insurance.

Portland, Ore.—The Portland district of the Oregon Feed Dealers Ass'n met at Hilair's Restaurant the evening of Oct. 16. Dinner was served and pictures of the World's Poultry Congress were shown.

Supplee Station (Withrow p. o.), Wash.—The 60,000 bus. elevator has recently been completed here by the Waterville Union Grain Co. It replaces the elevator destroyed by fire some months ago.—F. K. H.

Vancouver, Wash.—Members of the grain handlers union recently voted to extend their working agreement 60 days pending discussion of a new contract, to take the place of the contract that expired Oct. 1.

Cheney, Wash.—The F. M. Martin Milling Co. plant has been overhauled. During the time repairs were made the plant was shut down. William Martin is manager of the mill and Gov. Clarence D. Martin is the owner.

Davenport, Wash.—The Grange Milling Co.'s flour mill and warehouse were destroyed Oct. 27 by fire of undetermined origin. The loss was estimated by Mgr. A. V. Shanks at \$60,000. Smoke from concrete storage tanks adjoining the razed mill indicated 40,000 bus. of grain were on fire.—F. K. H.

Chehalis, Wash.—Two large warehouse fires broke out here after dark Oct. 30 almost simultaneously, destroying the Darigold Co.'s warehouse and the one occupied by the Chehalis Grain Co. Considerable hay and grain were burned in both places. Total loss is estimated at \$37,000.—F. K. H.

Cottonwood, Ida.—It is expected to have the 186,000-bu. elevator being built for Lewiston Grain Growers, Inc., by W. J. Morrell completed by Jan. 1. The elevator cribbing will rise 70 ft. to the eaves and the structure will be 110 ft. with roof and cupola.

Lauer (Ruff p. o.), Wash.—The Odessa Union Warehouse Co. is constructing a 100,000-bu. grain elevator at Lauer station. The elevator will be of wood cribbing, reaching 100 ft. high, and will be covered with sheet metal. Con Eckhardt has the contract.

Seattle, Wash.—William Irons, for the last several years engaged locally in the grain business, died of coronary thrombosis recently. For many years he had been connected with the milling industry of the Pacific Northwest prior to engaging in the grain business for himself, connected with the Hammond Milling Co. in its early days and later was manager of the Puget Sound Flour Mills Co. When this latter company was acquired by the Sperry Flour Co., he was sent to the Orient by the Sperry Co.

Spokane, Wash.—Spokane is mounting rapidly in importance as a grain distributing center with a mill output (including Cheney, Wash.) of a total of 4,850 barrels of flour daily in addition to an expanding production of cereal foods and feedstuffs. The Spokane Flour Mills now have an enlargement program. Other units of the industry are Sperry Flour Co. and the Martin Grain & Milling, Cheney. It is estimated that the mills in the territory are using in excess of 21,000 bus. of wheat daily. Total storage in Spokane is estimated at 3,000,000 bus. In addition the mills have a large country storage.—F. K. H.

PENNSYLVANIA

Abbottstown, Pa.—John Gentzler is erecting a flour mill and grain elevator on his lot adjoining his warehouse.

Nazareth, Pa.—Sunny Slope Farms installed a No. 2 Kelly Duplex one ton capacity feed mixer, with motor drive.

Lambertsville (Stoystown p. o.), Pa.—The historic Lear Grist Mill on Delaware River at Lambert Lane was destroyed by fire Oct. 21.

Jonestown, Pa.—R. E. Meyers has decided to rebuild the old 106-year-old mill that was destroyed by fire recently and work is well under way on the new plant. The old water wheel, undamaged by the fire, will be utilized in the new mill and new equipment is being installed.

Cross Keys (Duncansville p. o.), Pa.—Mrs. Alice K. Lockwood of the Thrift Feed Mill has purchased about five acres of land along Swamp Road and the new Lackawanna Trail, Route 611, where she will erect a modern feed mill. Work on the new plant has already started.

West Point, Pa.—The feed mill owned by S. C. Kriebel on Sumneytown pike was damaged heavily by fire the evening of Oct. 17. The blaze started in the machinery about the elevator shaft near the front of the building on the second floor and only timely arrival of firemen saved the mill from total loss.

SOUTH DAKOTA

South Shore, S. D.—The Farmers elevator has leased the old Gazette building for storage of seeds and feed grains.

Condo, S. D.—The Pacific Grain Co. received an engraved plaque in recognition of its safety record for the year ending July, 1939.

Cresbard, S. D.—The Cresbard Grain Co. elevator sustained a small amount of damage recently due to a fire in an elevator head.

Lake Norden, S. D.—At a recent meeting stockholders of the Farmers Elvtr. Co. voted to change over from the joint corporation to a co-operative company. P. O. Svarvari who has been sec'y of the company thruout its history of 31 years was re-elected.

Altamont, S. D.—Harry Tall, of Montevideo, Minn., recently purchased the Hubbard Independent Elevators. Mr. Tall, a former Clear Lake resident, announced that W. D. Price, manager of these elevators for the past four years, will continue in that capacity.

Cottonwood, S. D.—The Geo. P. Sexauer & Sons' elevator here has been reopened with Carl Pritchard as manager. The elevator had been closed since Charles Lingefelter left in September to take charge of the Sexauer elevator at Gettysburg. He had managed the elevator for 20 years.

Lennox, S. D.—The new 30,000-bu. elevator, feed mill, warehouse and coal sheds built here for the Farm Commodity Exchange have been put in operation. The exchange held a formal opening on Nov. 8. This is a very modern plant with a full line of equipment for manufacturing feeds, wholesale and retail. G. A. Null is the local manager.

SOUTH EAST

Asheboro, N. C.—The Southern Crown Milling Co. installed a Kelly Duplex Magnetic Separator.

Fort Valley, Ga.—The Happyvale Milling Co. is constructing a grain elevator, 42x72 ft., 70 ft. high, with a capacity of 120,000 bus. of grain. J. T. Neill is superintendent of the mill.

TENNESSEE

Smithville, Tenn.—The Evins Flour Mills has started operations. J. E. Evins is the owner. He will confine his business chiefly to local trade.

TEXAS

New Braunfels, Tex.—The Dittlinger Milling Co.'s feed warehouse located near the Missouri-Pacific tracks was destroyed by fire Oct. 18.

Silsbee, Tex.—C. Z. Pope has installed a 24-inch attrition mill here and is doing custom grinding. The mill is driven by natural gas.

READ WHAT USERS Say ABOUT THE STEINLITE

"We are proud of our Steinlite and find it saves time in determining moisture content of grain delivered to our elevator.

"I sincerely believe every elevator buying grain should have one of these testers and quit guessing like many are doing today. We believe this tester will pay for itself in one year. It certainly pleases the farmer to know that he doesn't have to



wait for the result of a test."

Yours very truly,
TOCSIN LUMBER AND
GRAIN COMPANY, INC.

(Signed) Garth W. Woodward.

Numerous other users are praising the Steinlite. Send for complete information and a general catalog on seed and grain testing equipment.

SEED TRADE REPORTING BUREAU, INC.

620 BROOKS BUILDING
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS



Largest distributors of Grain, Flour and Seed
Testing Equipment in the World. Founded 1912

Dallas, Tex.—Grady Parkerson, assistant manager of the Burrus Feed Mills, is expected to be sufficiently recovered from his recent severe illness, to be able to resume his duties about Nov. 15.

Grapevine, Tex.—The Grapevine Feed Co. is operating as the Grapevine Milling Co., its name having been changed. W. D. Deacon is president of the company and W. Floyd Deacon is associated with him in the business.

Lamesa, Tex.—The L. C. Steele & Son Feed Mill on Highway 87, north of here, has been purchased by C. A. White of Brownfield who is now in charge of the business. Mr. White has been engaged in the wholesale and retail grain business in Terry County for the last four years.

Waco, Tex.—J. M. Bettis and associates have obtained a state charter for Anchor Mills, Inc., with authorized capital of \$90,000. The new company will install machinery in the old Waco Mill & Elvtr. Co. building, owned by Mr. Bettis, for making table corn meal and for a complete mixed feed mill.

WISCONSIN

Nelson, Wis.—The Nelson Milling Co. has opened for business in the Texaco Oil Station here.

Watertown, Wis.—Globe Milling Co. installed a Kelly Duplex Vertical Feed Mixer with motor drive.

Valders, Wis.—New head drives and leg equipment is being added to the Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator, the T. E. Ibberson Co. doing the work.

Milwaukee, Wis.—The rate of interest for the month of November, 1939, has been determined by the finance com'ite of the Grain and Stock Exchange at 5%.

Reeseville, Wis.—The Reeseville Elvtr. Co. was one of several elevator companies to be awarded plaques for excellent safety records made during the year ended July, 1939.

Thorp, Wis.—Lief Larson, proprietor of Larson's Feed Store, has installed a new hammer-mill and feed mixer, for custom grinding. The mill will be operated by a 50-h.p. motor.

Milwaukee, Wis.—A boom type marine leg is being added to the Kinikinnic elevator of the C. & N. W. R. R. elevator by the Jno. S. Metcalf Co. The elevator is operated by the Stratton Grain Co.

Suring, Wis.—The Suring Milling & Elvtr. Co. recently installed a modern feed grinding mill. Electric driven motors have replaced steam power for operating the plant. Leo Elfe is proprietor of the elevator.

Cornell, Wis.—Roger Dimmock, who for many years has been manager of the Cornell branch of the Crane feed store, has been transferred to a like position in Cadott, and Joe Robert has been assigned to the warehouse here.

Superior, Wis.—A large feed dresser was installed in the Central Co-operative Wholesale Co.'s new enlarged mill building along with a Strong-Scott Attrition Mill with two 30-h.p. motors and a Strong-Scott Mixer. The T. E. Ibberson Co. did the work.

Oconto Falls, Wis.—A flour and feed elevator has been built here on the site of the old grist mill and elevator near the C. & NW. Railroad. The new elevator is owned by T. C. Tait and will be operated by Paul Lotter who has had years of experience in the feed and flour business. Mr. Tait will travel for the company. A modern feed grinder is being installed.

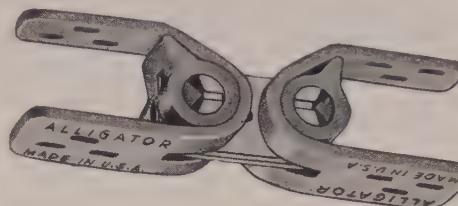
Kaukauna, Wis.—Hy Carstens of Brillion has purchased the old Farmers Elevator. The property consists of an elevator, warehouses and mill buildings. The T. E. Ibberson Co. has the contract for the installation of new feed mill equipment in the mill. A new one-ton Strong-Scott Mixer, cob crusher, and a blower system will be used in connection with the attrition mill. The buildings will all be iron clad and new bins and new mill additions are being built.

A steel window frame was blown out of an elevator at Kansas City by a dust explosion and the employee, John F. Cole, was given judgment Jan. 5, 1937, for \$25,000 against the elevator company, in the Supreme Court of Missouri, for injuries sustained when struck by the door.

New Alligator V-Belt Fasteners Developed

The V-Belt Fastener announced two years ago under the trade name of Alligator by the Flexible Steel Lacing Co., and widely used in the railway field, has been brought out for "B," "C" and "D" Section V-Belts. The use of the fastener, however, is limited to the cross-woven fabric core V-Belts that are now being built by some of the V-Belt manufacturers and should not be applied to cord belts.

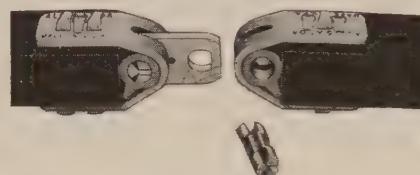
The company states that the use of V-Belts in the past has been strictly limited to services where endless belts could be used. This elimi-



Complete Alligator V-Belt Fastener.

nated many possible applications of V-Belts for services where an endless belt could not be put on the sheaves without dismantling the drive. It is said, therefore, that the new Alligator V-Belt Fasteners considerably broaden the field of application for V-Belt Drives. With these fasteners it will be possible to install and maintain matched lengths of V-Belts on multiple drives without the necessity of tearing down expensive installations. It will also be possible to make up a wide variety of multiple V-Belt drives right from stock coils of belting.

The accompanying illustrations show the simplicity of this V-Belt Fastener and the ease with which it is applied. The fastener consists of two die formed steel end plates, two bushings, two two-piece rocker pins, and special nails. The end plates are held onto the ends of the belt by specially formed flat nails. The nails enter the belt with their flat sides parallel to the belt length, leaving the burden-bearing fibres



Each half of the Fastener and Two Piece Rocker Pin

intact and without materially bulging the sides. These die-formed end plates are narrower than the belt so that no metal comes in contact with the sheaves.

Each half of a fastener has its bushing and its rocker pin, and the two halves are joined by flat links. When assembling or disassembling a fastener a simple rocker pin tool is used that engages in T-shaped slots at the end of the rocker pin. When the rocker pin is turned as it is assembled, it clicks into position and cannot come out while the belt is in service.

The use of two rocker pins with the connecting links materially reduces the bend of the belt behind the end plate as the fastener passes around the sheave. Hence it is said this double hinge construction greatly increases the belt life as continual excessive bending of the belt at any one point will eventually rupture the fabric, causing failure.

Friction wear is also reduced to the absolute minimum as there is no sliding movement of either end plates, bushings or links. As the fastener passes around the sheave the only internal movement is at the knife edge of the rocker pins.

Supply Trade

Price attracts buyers, but it's quality that holds them.

Corunna, Mich.—The Burton Mfg. Co. has been sold to John Spousta of St. Joseph. Burton Bartlett, former owner, will remain with the company as sales manager.

Minneapolis, Minn.—James Pye, prominent milling engineer, died Oct. 21. For many years he was northwestern representative of Nordyke & Marmon Co. Mr. Pye was credited with having designed and built more mills in the Northwest than any other man. He was also the inventor of many processes of importance to flour milling.

Chicago, Ill.—Bulletin No. V-200 has been issued by the Flexible Steel Lacing Co., covering a new line of Alligator V-Belt Fasteners for "B," "C" and "D" section V-belts. The fasteners are used only on crosswoven fabric V-belts and should not be used to shorten or repair stretched out or broken endless cord V-belts. The bulletin shows how the fasteners are applied and illustrates various types of applications where endless V-belts could not be used without costly dismantling of the drives.

Milwaukee, Wis.—A new bulletin, No. 93-A, describing its line of automatic spout drum magnetic separators has been issued by the Stearns Magnetic Mfg. Co., makers of an extensive line of magnetic separating equipment and magnetic power transmission control devices. It covers Type "LS," Type "LP" separators and Type "LD" magnetic drums. In addition to full descriptive matter pertaining to these magnetic separators the bulletin also contains complete specifications of various sizes for the benefit of engineers who must adapt them to various conveying and spout systems.

Philadelphia, Pa.—The Franklin Institute of the State of Pennsylvania will make its first award Nov. 14, 1939, of the Vermilye Medal "in recognition of outstanding contribution in the field of industrial management," to Lewis H. Brown, Pres. of the Johns-Manville Corp. Named after its donor, William M. Vermilye, Vice-Pres. of The National City Bank of New York, the medal is purposed to stimulate, encourage and recognize outstanding contributions in the field of industrial management not only in the United States but in other countries as well. Mr. Brown will receive the medal for "his brilliant work in executive management, in industry."

Under the wages and hours law the minimum hourly wage scale is increased from 25 to 30 cents an hour and the maximum work week is decreased from 44 to 42 hours, Oct. 24.

The Bean Buyer's Big Problem

Damp, foggy, cloudy weather has kept the country from getting very much done this week toward completing the soy bean harvest. What few beans were harvested generally run high in moisture. A few days of clear dry weather will wind up the bean harvest. One of the big problems the country elevators are confronted with is the carelessness in combining soy beans. There was never a crop of beans harvested carrying such excessive foreign material and split beans as this year's crop. With the present harvesting machinery, there is no good reason for this kind of work.

With soy bean prices advancing every day, growers, as well as elevator operators, who are holding beans are very indifferent about selling. The soy bean market has been a puzzle to the trade, as soy bean prices no longer reflect oil and meal values.—Baldwin Elevator Co.

Field Seeds

Frankfort, Kan.—The Frankfort Grain Co. recently installed a new seed cleaner at its elevator.

Marshall, Mo.—A seed cleaning machine has been installed by the M.F.A. Exchange, of which Emmett Collier is manager.

Chattanooga, Tenn.—A branch store in charge of W. H. Letton has been opened here by Hastings Seed Co., of Atlanta, Ga.

Bremerton, Wash.—Herbert W. and Myron H. Richardson have engaged in the seed and feed business as the Evergreen Feed & Seed Store.

Malcolm, Ia.—A 10-acre field of hybrid corn here yielded 163.23 bus. per acre by official test, believed to be the highest all-time yield in Iowa.

Worland, Wyo.—The Wyoming Pure Seed Growers installed a new truck dump for handling beans and a gravity cleaner in the addition recently completed at the local plant.

Morton, Ill.—Two shifts of 100 men each are employed in the new plant south of this place by the Pioneer Hybrid Seed Corn Co. About 2,500 bus. of corn are handled daily.

Raleigh, N. C.—Grades for lespedeza seed have been promulgated by the North Dakota Department of Agriculture, effective Nov. 10, and defining Japan clover, Korean, Kobe and sericea.

Mobile, Ala.—Emil Scheuermann will engage in the wholesale and retail seed business here. He has been employed in the office at Toledo, O., of F. W. Woodruff & Sons, of Milford, Conn.

Jackson, Miss.—The Mississippi State Seed Improvement Ass'n has been formed with J. G. Pritchard of Inverness as pres., Harrison Evans of Shuqualak vice pres., and L. I. Jones, state college agronomist, sec'y.

Darlington, Wis.—Henry Burgess, Jr., with his farm 7½ miles southwest of Darlington, is the largest producer of hybrid seed corn in Lafayette County. He has four strains, and 51 acres of crossing stock.

Princeton, Ill.—An entire office building has been leased for occupancy by the Pioneer Hybrid Seed Corn Co. After remodelling, the first floor will be taken up by offices of the executives and the second floor by clerks and stenographers.

Ithaca, N. Y.—Seed from many parts of the world is being used in experiments at Cornell University to determine if winter barley can be grown successfully in New York. Counts made in the Livingston County plot on June 9 showed that the survival of plants in different varieties ranged from 49 per cent to 98 per cent. The average survival of plants of all varieties was 73 per cent. One of the Chinese varieties came thru the winter with an almost perfect stand and produced 68.8 bus. to the acre, which was nearly seven bushels more than its closest competitor.

Directory

Grass & Field Seed Dealers

CRAWFORDSVILLE, IND.

Crabbs, Reynolds, Taylor Co., clover, timothy.

ST. LOUIS, MO.

Mangelsdorf & Bro., Ed. F., wholesale field seeds.

Cincinnati, O.—The sale of the J. M. McCullough Sons Co., in receivership, to the J. Chas. McCullough Seed Co., as reported, does not include the real estate or book accounts. The business was started in 1838 by J. M. McCullough, grandfather of H. Trimble McCullough, who is president of the successor firm.

Petersburg, Ind.—The weight of 126 tons of soybeans on the top third floor of the Wyatt Seed Co.'s new building crushed a section of flooring and dropped the beans thru an open space in the second floor into the basement Oct. 19. None of the 6 employees in the building was injured. The different grades and kinds of soybeans became hopelessly mixed, and will have to be sold for crushing.

Portland, Ore.—Oregon produces more than 90 per cent of the commercial bent grass seed annually in the United States, according to figures compiled by Oregon State college extension service. Imports of seed from other countries have been virtually halted by a protective tariff giving Oregon a near-monopoly on the market for the entire country. Close to a half million pounds of seed an accredited place on the market. Close to a half million pounds of seed were produced in 11 western Oregon counties in 1938.—F.K.H.

Sacramento, Cal.—One result of rigid control over "seed screenings" strictly thru trade channels has resulted in loss of the local cleaning business by several established grain and feed mills. The crop grower who does not want to lose the full value of his own screenings has this work done on his own farm by operators of portable cleaners. Seed screenings in the established plant must be destroyed by burning or their germination killed thru grinding in hammer mill if found in an established plant. If such cleaning is done on the farm, the owner is at liberty to reseed such screenings for pasture, cover crops, or without limitation. Nevertheless, the dealers were fully in accord with the general objective to improve the quality, production and value of our major crops thru a mutually supported good seed program.—I. J. Stromnes, sec'y California Hay, Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n.

Seed Movement in October

Receipts and shipments of seeds at the various markets during October, compared with October, 1938, in bus. except where otherwise indicated, were:

	FLAXSEED			
	Receipts	Shipments	1939	1938
Chicago	74,000	7,000	32,000	
Duluth	241,114	1,360,263	50,589	
Milwaukee	1,430			
Minneapolis	449,550	366,800	87,170	
Superior	3,492	876,149	2,198	

	KAFIR AND MILO			
	Receipts	Shipments	1939	1938
Hutchinson	3,900	11,700	....	....
Kansas City	91,000	117,600	46,800	58,800
St. Joseph	1,500	....	3,000	1,500

	CLOVER			
	Receipts	Shipments	1939	1938
Chicago, lbs.	2,599,000	913,000	959,000	608,000
Milwaukee, lbs.	697,171	1,082,835	103,590	54,585

	TIMOTHY			
	Receipts	Shipments	1939	1938
Chicago, lbs.	1,594,000	1,236,000	964,000	1,176,000
Milwaukee, lbs.	743,260	623,555	358,115	....

	SOYBEANS			
	Receipts	Shipments	1939	1938
Baltimore	448,693	1,832	2,926	....
Chicago	10,138,000	4,672,000	4,705,000	1,355,000
Indianapolis	1,273,500	1,170,000	588,000	273,000
Omaha	208,500	75,000	....	....
St. Joseph	250,500	....	3,000	....
Toledo	118,000	2,281,500	341,665	....

Seed Fraud Bobs Up in Colorado

"An amazing new kind of lawn seed" being sold by an itinerant came into the hands of a nurseryman. Suspicious, he sent sample to the Colorado state seed analyst, Anna Lute, who reported:

"The seed is meadow fescue and is a pasture grass, not a lawn grass. You have undoubtedly run into a fraud of long standing."

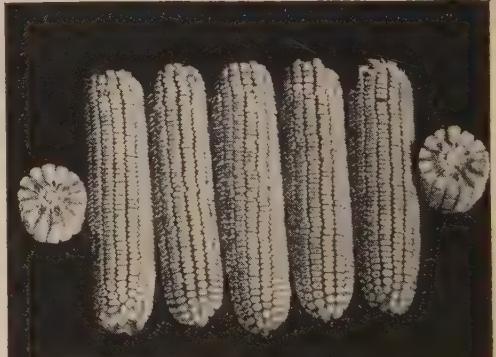
"Allen W. Miller and others associated with him have been selling meadow fescue, and occasionally a mixture of cheap grasses for from \$1.00 to \$1.50 per pound in many parts of the United States for many years. The claims for the meadow fescue have usually been that it quickly establishes a lawn which never needs cutting."

"He has been debarred from the mails by a case which came up in Denver, he was arrested in Grand Junction but was released in a short time. He was arrested in Wyoming on a seed sale charge, being obtaining money under false pretenses. He was finally sent to prison in Illinois but was paroled after a time. He soon appeared in Colorado but through some cooperation between seed dealers in Denver and the seed laboratory he finally realized that he must move on. That was several years ago."

"Recently the sec'y of the Colorado Seedmen's Ass'n wrote me that Miller was again in Colorado, had a Colorado license on his car and had been seen buying meadow fescue seed."

Lighter oil in winter reduces the horsepower needed to operate any machine and prolongs the life of all machinery.

**O & M HYBRID
FIELD CORN
90, 100 and 110-Day
Hybrids**



All Standard Varieties
Open Pollinated Corn

**FIELD CORN
ENSILAGE CORN
SWEET CORN**

Now Featuring
O & M HY-CROSS T-13
the sensational new
ensilage corn.

Northern Grown Seed Corn and
Seed Oats Assure Much Better
Results.

Write for catalog and prices on
dependable, uniformly excellent
O & M Seeds.

The O & M SEED Co.
GROWERS GREEN SPRINGS, OHIO

Large Attendance at Texas Convention

More than 60 seedsmen and visitors were in attendance at the meeting Oct. 20 of the Texas Seedsmen's Ass'n in the Hotel Adolphus, at Dallas, Tex.

Following is a summary of the proceedings by Mrs. A. V. Lawrence, sec'y-treas. of the Ass'n:

VICTOR SCHOFFELMAYER, agricultural editor of the *Dallas News*, and nationally known for his work in farm chemistry, addressed the meeting and presented many startling facts. He told of seed breeding work in Europe that overcame difficulties which might easily have been believed to be insurmountable.

FRED ALFORD, of the accounting firm of Fred F. Alford & Co., talked on the subject "The Necessity for Profits in Business." He brought out the fact that a definite knowledge of costs, a purpose to make profits, and the courage to refuse business which did not bring profits, were necessary if a company were to make money.

DR. E. P. HUMBERT, head of the Department of Genetics at A. & M. College, told of the coordination of efforts in seed work of many associations, including the State Seed and Plant Board, of which Dr. Humbert is head, the Certified Seed Breeders Assn., the Texas Seed Council, of which he is chairman, and many other agencies. A matter of particular interest to seedsmen was the possibility of a short course for the benefit of seedsmen, to be conducted by A. & M. College. Seedsmen were invited to advise Dr. Humbert of the subjects in which they were most vitally interested, the probable number that might be expected to attend such a course and anything else dealing with this subject.

DR. P. C. MANGELSDORF of the Texas Agricultural Experiment Station told of the most recent developments in connection with hybrid seed corn, a matter of vital interest to all seedsmen. Dr. Mangelsdorf stated that none of the northern hybrids had been found to do well south of Dallas, and that even in the northern part of Texas they made no outstanding records.

The work in Texas had been brought to the point where hybrids could be produced in this state, but due to weather hazard, the Experiment Station is in doubt as to how best to proceed.

"It is possible to send our single crosses to the north, to be crossed with theirs to produce the final hybrids, or vice versa. It is also possible to make the cross between Texas single crosses, but the weather hazards are so great here that there is a possibility of the complete loss of years of work."

R. V. MILLER, chief of the field seed certification division of the State Department of Agriculture, read tentative rules and regulations applicable to the new state seed law. After much discussion the association passed a motion to the effect that it goes on record as requesting that part of the law requiring out-of-state seedsmen to conform to the certification standards of Texas be not enforced for a period of one year, thus giving such seedsmen the opportunity to conform with more ease.

LANE WILSON, of the Lane Wilson Seed Co., Shreveport, Louisiana, spoke briefly on the new Federal Seed Bill.

It was resolved that the sec'y of the Texas

Seedsmen's Ass'n write the Commissioner of Agriculture and request the said commissioner to seek such legal opinions and to use all other means at his command to make available all monies collected by the sale of tested seed labels, for the use of the Seed Laboratory Division for the administration of this law.

Officers elected for the coming year were as follows: Pres., A. E. Ruhmann, Waco; vice pres., Reed Lehmann, San Antonio; Sec'y-treasurer, A. V. Lawrence, Dallas.

Directors, A. J. Biggio, Dallas; Mike Ditto, Ft. Worth; John Martin, Houston; Ben Martin, Vernon, and Reed Lehmann, San Antonio.

Oklahoma Grain Men Promote Wheat Improvement

The Enid Board of Trade was host to more than 300 farmers, millers and grain dealers of Oklahoma Oct. 30 when Mr. and Mrs. D. V. Nelson of Goltry were crowned king and queen of the wheat show.

The grand championship cup was presented by Frederic T. Dines, of Oklahoma Agricultural College, who is in charge of the state wheat improvement campaign.

Tenmarq was the champion variety.

E. A. Matter of Hooker won first place in the turkey classification, A. L. Arterburn, Renville, Okla., first in blackhull and Norris Fletcher, Oklahoma City, first in the miscellaneous. The awards were made on the basis of 75% milling and baking value and 25% external appearance.

New Nebraska Hybrid Corn

Known as Nebraska 463, the new hybrid is a product of the University of Nebraska Agricultural Experiment Station. In four-year tests there it has yielded over 20 per cent more than ordinary corn varieties and compares favorably with the best hybrids now certified in Nebraska. It has shown exceptional resistance to lodging or "going down" and has a medium date of maturity—around 110 days.

This hybrid, agronomists emphasize, will not be available for farm planting until a year from next spring, due to length of time that is always necessary before seed of new hybrids can be grown on a "mass production" basis.

Supplies of the first cross seed which will be planted next spring to produce the second cross or commercial seed for this new Nebraska 463 hybrid are now available to Nebraska hybrid seed growers.

Texas Seed Council Meets

Dallas, Tex.—At the meeting of the Texas Seed Council Oct. 20 R. N. Miller of the state department of agriculture presented tentative rules and regulations applying to the new state law, which were discussed at considerable length. While one or two points needed further consideration, in the main it was the opinion of those present that the law was practicable and might be expected to protect Texas consumers from an influx of inferior seeds, improperly labeled.

The law provides for the licensing of out-of-state shippers; for the issuance of permits on a season's business by the larger shippers, down to an individual shipment to the consumer. It gives protection to certified seed breeders and handlers. Out-of-state shippers shipping into this state either registered or

certified seed must conform to the same standards as are set up by this state.

DR. E. P. Humbert, head of the Department of Genetics of A. & M. College, and chairman of the State Seed and Plant Board, was elected chairman of the Texas Seed Council; R. V. Miller, Austin, Tex., Division of Field Seed Certification, Department of Agriculture, sec'y, and A. V. Lawrence, Dallas, Texas, secretary of the Texas Seedsmen's Ass'n, assistant secretary for the ensuing year.

There is but one straight road to success, and that is merit.—Bourke Cockran.

Ohio Test of Hybrid Corn

A farmer growing certified seed approved by the Ohio Hybrid Seed Ass'n and desiring accurate weights asked the Delisle Elevator, Delisle, O., to shell and weigh all the various lots of the crop.

Victor E. Herter, Jr., manager of the elevator, believes this test is typical of the results that may be obtained from hybrid seed in Ohio, and gives the following figures:

A Leiman and Woodburn mixed corn was compared as native corn against a certified seed hybrid corn. The two corns were planted in adjoining fields, and in rows so that it took 10 rows to make an acre. The farmers each shucked 2 rows and brought it to the elevator where it was weighed and shelled and the shelled corn weighed. The results were:

HYBRID: 2 rows made 885 lbs. or 10 rows made 4,425 lbs., or an average of 63.2 bus. per acre.

The 885 lbs. of ear corn made when shelled 735 lbs. of shelled corn, thus showing a ratio 83.5% shelled corn against 16.5% cobs.

NATIVE: 2 rows made 810 lbs. or 10 rows made 3,675 lbs., or an average of 57.8 bus. per acre.

The 810 lbs. ear corn made when shelled 695 lbs. of shelled corn, thus showing a ratio of 85.8% shelled corn against 14.2% cobs.

Thus the hybrid corn made 5.4 bus. per acre more than the native corn.

The native corn had a shelled corn ratio of 2.3% more than the hybrid corn.

Conclusions are that for a farmer who sells all of his corn, the hybrid would be more profitable because of the more bushels per acre obtained. For the farmer wanting to feed all his corn the hybrid would be more profitable because he would have more shelled corn due to the more bushels per acre raised.

However, for the country elevator the native corn would be far more profitable to handle because corn is bought on the pound basis and not on the acreage basis and on the pound basis the experiment shows that the native gives 2.3% more shelled corn.

An example of this is shown here. Suppose an elevator man buys 1,000 bus. of hybrid and 1,000 bus. of native corn and suppose corn is worth 42c a bu. on today's market.

The 70,000 pounds of hybrid corn at 83.5% would shell out 58,450 pounds of shelled corn, while the 70,000 pounds of native corn at 85.8% would give 60,060 pounds shelled corn, his gain in handling 70,000 lbs. of the native corn being \$12.08 more than from handling hybrid corn.

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Grain Carriers

J. A. Farmer, chairman of the rate com'ite of the Western Trunk Lines, stated Oct. 30 that the roads had rejected proposals for emergency drouth rates on feed.

Grain and grain products were loaded into 40,232 cars during the week ending Oct. 28, against 46,901 cars during the like week of 1938, as reported by the Ass'n of American Railroads.

Canadian railroads may put in emergency rates on grain to Duluth because of eastern congestion, in which case lake shipments from Duluth would increase just before the close of navigation.

Lincoln, Neb.—W. M. Maupin, chairman of the State Railroad Commission, has called a meeting Nov. 13 of grain shippers to discuss the possibility of obtaining additional grain freight rate reductions.

Cleveland, O.—Vessel men predict that the winter grain storage fleet will be the largest in history, as the elevators are full and more grain is coming from the head of the lakes before the close of navigation.

"Local Truck Systems" of Eugene M. Potashnick has been fined \$5,600 in federal court for operating without a certificate and without having tariffs filed. Operations were in Arkansas in and out of Memphis.

Oswego, N. Y.—By its order of Oct. 17 the Interstate Commerce Commission permits Oswego to enjoy continuance of its differential of 1.5c per 100 pounds on grain, under Buffalo, to North Atlantic ports.

The I. C. C. has authorized the Seaboard Air Line to disregard the long and short haul section 4 in making a rate of not less than 29.5c on corn, shelled or not shelled, from Claxton, Ga., to Miami and West Palm Beach, Fla.

Chairman Lea of the House Com'ite on Interstate and Foreign Commerce states that there will be no action at this session on the general transportation bill, S. 2009. Work on a conference report will be begun in December for presentation early in January.

Soybean processors of Decatur, Ill., have petitioned for a reduction in inbound rates on soybeans, and the Illinois Commerce Commission referred the matter to the carriers who held a hearing on the request Nov. 3 at Chicago. The request was refused.

The railroads have petitioned the Interstate Commerce Commission for a reduction of 20 per cent in the west bound rates on coarse grains, except barley, from Iowa and Northwestern Missouri into Nebraska and Kansas to enable them to compete with the highway trucks.

A trucker has been fined \$3,750 for operating without a license. Sec'y Bartel of the I. C. C. charged Jones-Spicer, Inc., of Oklahoma City with transporting oil field equipment between Illinois, Indiana and Kentucky without a license under the Federal Motor Carriers Act.

Cancellation of barge line reshipping grain rates at Chicago will be the subject of a hearing by the Interstate Commerce Commission in the Morrison Hotel, Chicago, Dec. 15. The outcome will be of great interest to warehousemen, grain receivers and to shippers along the Illinois River.

Sidney, Neb.—Renewal of plans to obtain lower rates from Western Nebraska and Northeastern Colorado was considered at a meeting here Oct. 31 of grain dealers in that territory. R. A. Collier of Sterling, Colo., points out that the rate from Sidney to Omaha is 27 cents for 402 miles, whereas from Alliance to Omaha it is only 23 cents for 413 miles.

American Trucking Ass'ns, Inc., at its convention at Chicago Oct. 23 voted to expend \$500,000 in an advertising campaign. During the past year more than 11,000 bills affecting trucks have been introduced and 1,200 of them have been adopted. Lewis A. Raulerson, Jacksonville, Fla., was re-elected sec'y.

The Idaho Public Utilities Commission and the Idaho State Grange have filed a complaint against the Camas Prairie Railroad Co. and others stating that Idaho producers are being forced to pay prejudicial transportation rates on grain and grain products between points in Idaho to points in Oregon, Washington and California.

Washington News

In its second recent purchase the F.S.C.C. added 205,000 to the 203,500 barrels of corn meal and corn grits purchased a week earlier. Deliveries run to Jan. 16, 1940. The millers agree to buy the corn of the C.C.C.

The final date for export shipment under the 1938-39 wheat flour export program has been extended from Oct. 31 to Dec. 15, to permit shipment on sales already made. The date for application by exporters for payment has been extended from Jan. 3 to Feb. 15. Subsidy rates recently have been ruling at \$1.10 per barrel, except \$1 to the Phillipine Islands.

President Roosevelt indicated to members of Congress last week that it is possible for the government to provide a fund of \$25,000,000 for drouth and flood relief, without a new appropriation. The Disaster Loan Corporation may provide \$20,000,000 and the Farm Security Administration \$5,000,000. Food for the stricken areas will be provided by the F.S.C.C.

Altho their soil may be so dry there is no chance for a crop, farmers who have crop insurance will be required to sow the seed, the Kansas State conservation com'ite has announced, to be entitled to payment for crop failure. If the wheat is seeded and dies and good moisture is received later, reseeding will be required if the county A.A.A. com'ite finds that reseeding is customary under such conditions.

Bucket Elevator at Avonmouth, Eng.

Cecil Bentham, managing director of Henry Simon, Ltd., in a lecture before the Institute of Transport, London, referred to bucket elevators and pneumatic elevators as the only two up-to-date methods of unloading grain from ships, for the following reasons:

Pneumatic plants give a much higher rate of average discharge than bucket elevators, thereby enabling a ship to be turned around in a shorter time. They also leave a clean atmosphere for the men to work in, whereas the bucket elevator creates an extremely dusty atmosphere as well as involving very arduous work. Over full cargoes a bucket elevator taking out the bulk of the grain easily available but supplemented with a pneumatic plant to clean up would prove most economical, but bucket elevators are unsatisfactory on parcel cargoes, and for general all-round utility the pneumatic plant has in most cases proved its superiority over the bucket elevator.

The comparative costs of operating both types of plants, ascertained in plants working under similar conditions, are:

	Bucket	Pneumatic
Labor	6.21	2.00
Power	0.30	0.65
Capital charges	3.50	4.50

Per ton discharged 10.01d 7.15d

In the engraving herewith is shown a bucket elevator at Avonmouth, Eng. The elevating leg is supported in the hold of the ship by an arm having a heavy counterbalance resting on trunnions over a traveling gallery. Grain from the head of the elevator is spouted into the traveling gallery and carried into store by belt conveyors.

A corn grind of 7,589,250 bus. during September was reported by the Corn Industries Research Foundation by 11 refiners against 6,046,023 bus. in September, 1938.

At one South Dakota point, where there is only a railroad depot and few inhabitants, 39 of these steel bins have been erected along the right-of-way and filled with corn. Natives have dubbed the clusters of bins "Chinese villages."



Bucket Elevator at Avonmouth, Eng.

Feedstuffs

Minneapolis, Minn.—The grasshopper control office of the U.S.D.A. is to be removed to Denver, Colo.

Ogden, Utah.—Feed dealers took advantage of the educational opportunity by presenting liberal exhibits at the National Dairy Show Nov. 3 and 4.

The Cincinnati section of the American Ass'n of Cereal Chemists held a meeting Nov. 4 in the Fort Hayes Hotel, Columbus, O. Other meetings of the section scheduled are Jan. 20 at Cincinnati, Mar. 24 at Louisville, Ky., and May 5 at Fort Wayne, Ind.

Ithaca, N. Y.—Cornell University will hold its third annual nutrition school Nov. 9-11, inclusive. The program will feature a lecture course by recognized Cornell authorities covering the results of recent experimental work in feeding animals and poultry.

Humboldt, Tenn.—Sweet potato growers of Gibson, Crockett, Carroll and Madison Counties, Tennessee, have pledged their support to a movement to locate a demonstration livestock feed plant at Humboldt, to utilize the cull and waste portion of the West Tennessee sweet potato crop.—J.H.G.

Canada shipped in September 21,021 tons of bran, shorts and middlings, of which 20,301 tons went to the United States. In September a year ago, total exports of all millfeeds from Canada were 10,617 tons, but of this quantity only a trivial percentage, or 1,511 tons, was moved across the border into the United States.

Hammond, Ind.—A cod liver oil concentrate made easy to handle by incorporation into gluten meal, soybean oil meal and feeding oatmeal is being placed on the market in sacks under the name Dry-Clo by the Nowak Mills, Inc. Not less than 400 A. O. A. C. chick units of vitamin D are contained per gram, making one pound equal to 4 1/4 pounds of regular cod liver oil.

Sacramento, Cal.—At the end of September there were 4,161 feed concerns registered in California for the fiscal year July 1, 1939, to June 30, 1940. There were 74 major violations for discrepancies in analysis and 27 major violations in labeling required to be corrected immediately. There were five hearings during September for violations under the Feed Law and four arraignments scheduled. The Bureau of Field Crops recently initiated a policy of sending copies of its feed analysis reports to all interested parties including the purchaser where sam-

ples were taken. They believe this is more effective than numerous court prosecutions. It is stated that many purchasers have demanded and obtained discounts or refunds where products are found deficient in analysis.

Feed Control Officials Meet

The Ass'n of American Feed Control Officials held its annual meeting Nov. 2 and 3 at the Raleigh Hotel, Washington, D. C., with a large attendance.

PRES. L. M. JEFFERS of Sacramento, Cal., suggested in his address that a separate class of members be created for those who are unable to pay dues.

R. M. FIELD, Chicago, pres. of the American Feed Manufacturers Ass'n delivered an address which appears elsewhere in this number.

H. W. TITUS, Beltsville, Md., used slides to illustrate his address describing the utilization of feeds by animals.

GEO. WRIGHTMAN, executive sec'y of the Animal and Poultry Foundation of America, delivered an address on the "Role of Minerals in Feed Nutrition," which will be published later.

F. A. McLELLAN, Buffalo, N. Y., gave a resume of the feed industry, tracing the development of state feed legislation and stressing the advances in feed manufacture to be expected from public and private research laboratories.

Officers elected for the ensuing year are **J. F. King** of Atlanta, Ga., pres., and **John B. Smith** of Rhode Island, vice pres. **L. E. Bopst**, of College Park, Md., was re-named sec'y-treas.

Friday, Nov. 3, was taken up largely by the executive committee's report and this included the definitions, most of which were made official. Several tentative definitions were proposed but will not be acted upon until the next convention.

PAUL IJAMS of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture, spoke on the moisture content of mill feeds.

GUY G. FRARY, state chemist of South Dakota, spoke on "What is Dried Molasses?" "From information I have been able to obtain, that there is not at this time available to the trade a real 'dried molasses,' but that mixtures of molasses solids with other feed materials may be available and that

attention to these is needed to correct label abuse."

The Feed Manufacturer's Duty

By **GRANT CARD**, Atlanta, Ga., before Southern Mixed Feed Mfrs. Ass'n.

Is it not the prime duty of the manufacturer to offer only to the consumer that feed which he has every reason to believe will accomplish the result intended for its use, rather than to make available a feed branded for the same use which he has constructed to sell at a price?

Is it fair to the buyer, under such circumstances, to take the position, as we often do, that he should be educated or that he will learn by experience that it pays to buy the better feed?

What assurance, in this instance, does the consumer have that the higher priced item contains full value for the price asked, when these two commodities, in a good many instances, carry the same ingredients and guaranty listed on the manufacturer's analysis tag?

Is it not a fact that these so-called priced feeds, in a majority of instances, are so placed by the manufacturer in such a position that the consumer, even if he so wished, is deprived of the opportunity to purchase the better feed even if he knew better?

Can there be any middle ground as to the manufacturer's duty to the consumer in connection with any product which he offers for a specific purpose?

It would seem that the manufacturer can have only one duty in this connection, to the consumer—and that is: to only construct such feeds as he knows to meet the known requirements of the animals or poultry to be fed.

Is it not true that the manufacturer's duty reaches still further to the consumer, in that his failure to follow this known principle to construct and offer only that feed which he has every reason to believe will accomplish the maximum result, is responsible for the economic loss or, we might say, the mortality suffered by the consumer as the result?

Is it not true that the manufacturer ultimately pays the bill in many ways? Namely: sales costs; loss in effectiveness or advertising; account losses and, last but not least, the loss of the animals to be fed—for, invariably, the fewer animals, the less opportunity for feed sales.

Can the manufacturer, in fairness to himself, justly manufacture and sell the many so-called competitive items which he offers the trade today; many of them which are sold only on conversion cost and, in most instances, less.

In justice to himself, is he justified in undertaking, when following this practice, in adding an unreasonable margin to other items of his line, hoping thereby to overcome the deficit?

Is it not true that this procedure has a tendency ultimately, to reduce the quality of all items when he undertakes to protect himself in an effort to survive the sins the practice has created?

Adulteration and Misbranding

The Muskogee Cotton Oil Co., Muskogee, Okla., was fined \$100 on a plea of guilty to having shipped cottonseed meal containing about 5 per cent less protein and 5 per cent more fiber than stated on the label.

The Southland Cotton Oil Co., Waxahachie, Tex., was fined \$200 on a plea of guilty to having shipped cottonseed screenings weighing less than the 100 pounds per bag and containing less than the 43 per cent protein stated on the label.

Norton & Co., South Washington, Va., were fined \$100 because their bone and meat scrap contained about 4 per cent less than the 50 per cent protein guaranteed.

The Rodney Milling Co., Kansas City, Mo., was fined \$50 on a plea of guilty to having shipped "Wheat Gray Shorts and Screenings" in which brown shorts had in part been substituted.

"RANDOLPH" OIL-ELECTRIC GRAIN DRIER

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Feeds & Feeding

by
F. B. Morrison

Fifth Printing

20th Edition

This edition has been entirely rewritten and revised to contain the latest information on live stock feeding and nutrition. Entirely new compilations of recent analyses of American feeds are presented in the Appendix Tables. Extensive data are presented concerning the mineral and vitamin content of important feeds.

The only authoritative book on the subject of animal feeds and feeding. The result of over 38 years of exhaustive work in experimentation.

Its three parts, each divided into numerous chapters, cover "Fundamentals of American Nutrition," "Feeding Stuffs," "Feeding Farm Animals." This new edition contains approximately 40% more material than the 19th edition, and contains 1,050 pages, including 95 informative illustrations. This book will enable any grinder and mixer of feeds more intelligently to suggest and compound worth while rations. Beautifully bound in black keretol, durable covers; weight 5 pounds, price \$5.00 plus postage. Send for your copy now.

R. M. Field's Address to Feed Control Officials

Ralph M. Field, pres. of the American Feed Manufacturers Ass'n, in addressing the convention of the Ass'n of American Feed Control Officials at Washington Nov. 2 expressed gratification at the continued co-operation between regulatory officials and manufacturers in the work of simplifying registration and labeling of feedingstuffs.

Mr. Field said feed manufacturers could support a requirement that the percentage of a concentrate used in the final mixture be stated. Some concentrates have 40 ingredients, and if only 5 per cent of concentrate be used it is obvious that some of the ingredients of the concentrate can be present only in minute quantities.

Quality in Feeds.—Progressive feed manufacturers are selling results, not feeds. Quality feeds have as their base quality ingredients and quality may be defined as the characteristics of the product which determine its value to the feeder. The same kind and number of amino acids do not occur in all proteins and there are probably no two proteins alike. Approximately 10 of the 20 odd known amino acids are essential in one way or another to the animal. If one or more of these essential amino acids are lacking in the feed the growth and development of the animal will not be satisfactory. The feeding value of a protein containing the essential amino acids is higher than that of one which is deficient. One makes a good feed, the other a poor one and the digestibility of the protein in the feed is also an important factor. The same may be said of ingredients containing various vitamins which are essential to the animal.

Two samples of dried milk, both 33 per cent protein, were the same in price and appearance, feel and taste, yet it was impossible to detect any difference. However, one sample contained 10 micrograms of flavin per gram, the other 20. Of two samples of dehydrated alfalfa meal in appearance exactly alike, one contained 82,000 units of vitamin A per pound, the other sample 190,000 units. Of two samples of liver meal, 65 per cent protein, one sample contained 30 micrograms of flavin per gram, the other 60.

Many feed manufacturers know by their laboratory tests just what they are getting and quality in feeds is insured by selecting tested ingredients that have in themselves the required elements to produce desired results.

Numerous Brands Increase Costs.—Manufacturers, generally speaking, would like to produce a simple, limited line of quality feeds, but where demands are made by consumers for different kinds and types of feeds it means adding more brands to the line and increases trouble and costs all the way thru. There is a demand for certain types of special purpose feeds for both livestock and poultry and this demand has been increasing. This is a consumer demand and manufacturers simply have to meet it. I do think that the agricultural colleges and experiment stations might be of great assistance in this problem.

Experiment Station Formulas.—There has been a prejudice on the part of some college men against the larger feed manufacturers and against ready mixed or branded feeds. All these colleges give out feed formulas to the farmers in their state or district and in many cases the inference is given or possibly the plain statement that the farmer by using these formulas can make just as good a feed and obtain the same results on his livestock at a much cheaper price than by buying a branded feed from recognized feed manufacturers. In giving this advice they overlook the element of quality and the matter of results and, as I previously stated, the feed can be mixed according to a chemical formula and be good or worthless according to the quality of the ingredients. We would like to obtain a closer contact with the agricultural colleges on this

particular point and work out a measure of co-operation with them.

You can help us with the agricultural colleges to show them that commercial feed manufacturers are not trying to exploit the consumer on a high price basis, but are honestly endeavoring not to simply give the farmer a feed but to sell him results that will mean in the long run money in his pocket in the feeding and raising of his livestock.

Tag is the Official Label.—If formulas are stable and not generally changed and there is a brand tax, it is probably easier and cheaper to print the information on the bag, which saves the purchase of tags and the extra expense and work of printing the tag. On the other hand, with a number of brands and different analyses it means the printing of more types of bags, extra plates to be provided by the bag manufacturer, with resulting increases in expense. If there is a change in the formula, the bag is obsolete and has to be salvaged. The use of the tag enables the manufacturer to purchase bags in larger lots at less expense and saves the loss on obsolete bags.

The use of analysis tags avoids complications with the Feed Control Officials and also avoids the problem of disposing of obsolete bags. Just recently I wrote to all the Feed Control Officials to find out what their regulations were in this respect and the replies received, while not complete from every state, show that in at least 16 states it is clearly understood that the tag is the official label and while the required information may be shown on the bag it is necessary under the regulations of those states that it be shown officially on the tag. This is particularly true in those states which operate on a tonnage tax and where the official tag is furnished to the manufacturer by the state and the tag bears the statement that the official information required must be shown on the reverse side of the tag.

War Affecting Feed Trade.—Some ingredients are quite difficult to obtain and with respect to imported feeding materials the supply of some of these has been cut off entirely. This has a very definite effect on domestic prices as well as supplies and if this condition persists it is hard to say what adjustments may ultimately be required.

On account of the difficulty of obtaining certain ingredients substitutions may be necessary and this may require the making of mid-year changes in registrations, in which we hope and believe that the Feed Control Officials will be tolerant and understanding. If you officials will realize that feed manufacturers at present are operating under rather difficult conditions, I feel sure that with your help and cooperation we can all pull thru with a minimum of confusion and misunderstanding.

Livestock Poisoning.—A year ago Dr. Kraybill addressed the Indiana State Poultry Ass'n on this subject, embodying in his address information received from the adjoining states of Ohio and Michigan and the experiences of those states indicated that these reports were practically 100 per cent untrue and that where cases of sickness had been apparent with varying harm to animals a check had shown that the feed was in no way responsible for the condition of the animals, but that the sickness was due to other sources and reasons entirely.

I want to again pay tribute to the work of our joint committees, which I believe has helped materially in broadening our basis of understanding and in the co-operative teamwork which is so necessary to the solution of our mutual problems.

Bloomington, Ill.—McLean County will need 896 government steel bins to hold sealed corn delivered to the Commodity Credit Corp., according to O. V. Douglas, of the county com'ite, early this month. This number will hold 1,373,000 bus., he said, reporting rapid progress in erecting and filling 624 bins that have been delivered already at McLean County points.

Grain & Feed Journals

Consolidated

332 S. La Salle St.

Chicago, Ill.

Soybean Industry Based on Demand for Oil Meal

By Dr. J. W. HAYWARD, chairman Soybean Nutritional Council, before National Chemurgic Council

Soybean oil meal is the major product of the soybean processing industry. Its production has more than kept pace with the increase in harvested soybeans. Figures now available indicate that for the crop year (Oct. 1 to Sept. 30) 1938-39, the production of soybean oil meal will exceed 44 times the amount produced in 1928-29, or in excess of 920,000 tons.

Soybean oil meal is extensively used in feeds for cattle, sheep, swine and poultry. Dairy cattle are at present the largest consumers. Soybean oil meal is unusually palatable to these animals and it supplies nutritious, highly digestible proteins at low cost.

Soybean oil meal exerts a beneficial effect upon all kinds of livestock. There need be no fear of causing scours in cattle and sheep or fear of producing soft carcasses or soft undesirable butterfat, as is the case when whole or ground soybeans are fed at high levels. Soybean oil meal is also preferred to raw soybeans for calves, lambs, pigs and poultry, because the meal is properly cooked which gives its protein a higher feeding value. In view of its established merits and availability, soybean oil meal is destined to be used in the future in ever-increasing amounts as a practical and profitable protein feed for livestock and poultry.

The soybean has proved itself in this country. It is definitely established here. For the year 1928 there were approximately 8,000,000 bushels of soybeans harvested. The 1938 crop of soybeans is placed at approximately 58,000,000 bushels.

You have undoubtedly heard a great deal about the use of soybean oil meal or its protein

in plastics, paper coatings, paper sizing and for glue, and we know there has been an appreciable volume of soy flour used in dog foods and in edible foods, such as meat products and baked goods. The outlet through these channels for the residue of the soybean remaining after oil extraction is not to be discounted. The fact remains, however, that more than 95 per cent of the total residue from the soybean processing plants in this country has been in the form of soybean oil meal which is used in feeds for all classes of livestock and poultry.

Soybean Meal Composition—Soybean oil meal has an approximate chemical composition as follows:

General:	Per-Cent
Protein	42 - 46
Fat	5 - 4.5
Fiber	5.6
Nitrogen Free Extract	31
Mineral Matter	5.8

Mineral matter (on the basis of 100 parts of meal):

	Per-Cent
Calcium	0.30
Phosphorus	0.60
Magnesium	0.30
Potassium	2.06
Sodium	0.14
Chlorine	0.005
Sulphur	0.40
Iron	0.0075
Copper	0.0020
Manganese	0.0026

The present popularity of soybean oil meal as a feed for all classes of livestock and poultry is not a mere "happen so." It is based on the results of numerous feeding tests at many agricultural colleges and practical experiments by farmers everywhere. I will not attempt to cite the literature here but will give general conclusions derived from these investigations.

The recommendations on the use of soybean oil meal in feeds for cattle and sheep is rather simple because it can be substituted on an equal weight or protein basis for all or part of the vegetable protein supplement formerly used. It is best, however, to make gradual changes from the previously used supplement or feed mixture to soybean oil meal or the mixture containing it for the first time. This is nothing new and is a precaution which should be followed in feeding practices regardless of the ingredients being fed to animals for the first time.

Because of the exceptional protein efficiency and economy of same, soybean oil meal can be used with complete satisfaction in replacing all or at least a large part of such animal proteins

as tankage and fish meal in growing and fattening rations for swine. Here the substitution should be made on the basis of equalizing the protein content and minerals, calcium and phosphorus should be added to make up any deficiencies.



This Tag makes sales!

— because it shows the guarantee of carotene content at time of manufacture. Because it is dated for freshness. Exclusive Fernando features. Write for free samples and literature.



Imports and Exports of Feeds

Imports and exports of feedstuffs during August and for 8 months ending August, 1939 and 1938, as reported by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, were as follows, in tons of 2,240 lbs., except where noted otherwise:

IMPORTS		Eight mos. ending August		
	August 1939	1938	August 1939	1938
Hay*	1,323	1,312	24,803	11,463
Coconut cake†	7,048,953	12,444,600	72,506,346	55,524,353
Soybean cake†	2,799,250	1,169,476	21,133,975	20,211,885
Cottonseed cake†	.....	49,780	6,662,991	4,390,546
Linseed cake†	855,000	1,688,000	9,437,091	8,399,100
All other cake†	3,601,500	2,628,000	19,745,683	10,566,745
Wheat fds.*	34,872	533	273,338	9,868
Beet pulp*	500	.....	7,975	22,215
Tankage	7,095	2,200	46,865	18,314
Fish scrap	2,747	1,036	31,860	20,216
EXPORTS				
Hay	34	198	1,911	60,152
Cottonseed cake	.....	1,000	1	25,113
Linseed cake	21,575	12,250	165,474	115,205
Other oil cake	2,423	670	4,895	13,437
Cottonseed meal	603	542	2,158	11,724
Linseed meal	819	559	8,075	6,346
Soybean oil-cake meal	1,452	.....	21,993	.....
Other oil-meal cake	350	5,401	3,479	37,506
Fish meal	.....	515	226	994
Mxd. dairy & poultry fds.	682	976	7,626	6,625
Oyster shells	2,705	4,158	32,062	19,324
Other prepared & mxd. fds.	349	876	2,395	9,052
Other fd. bran	1,029	2,164	13,949	17,461
Kafir, milo (bus.)	109	51,620	1,354	579,608
*2,000-lb. tons. †Pounds.				



STANDS THE GAFF — UNDER MOST GRUELLING SERVICE

MEADOW BROOK FARM, Nazareth, Pa.: "As you know, our entire grinding installation consists of 'JAY BEE' Mills: two No. 5-W. and one No. 4-W., used in grinding alfalfa meal. These mills are the only ones that have stood up to the grueling service required of them. We are well satisfied with their performance."

NUTRENA MILLS, INC., Kansas City, Kans.: "You will no doubt be interested to know that our third No. 4 Type W, 75 H.P., D.C. 'JAY BEE' grinder has now completed its 10th year of service. We are more than pleased with 'JAY BEE'."

J. B. SEDBERRY, INC., Dept. 76, Franklin, Tenn.—Utica, N. Y.

JOHN J. WOODS & SONS, Jay Bee Sales Co., Kansas City, Mo.

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Poultry Feeds and Feeding

Cleveland, O.—The proceedings of the scientific sessions of the World's Poultry Congress have been printed in a book of 550 pages which is a very valuable reference work on poultry development and nutrition. Scientists from 21 nations contributed. Copies can be obtained for \$5 each on application to H. A. Bittenbender, executive sec'y, 1315 N.B.C. Building.

Ample Supplies of Feed Grains

Supplies of feed grains will be more than ample to meet livestock requirements during the coming fall, winter and spring months, according to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. The total supply on Oct. 1, including stocks of corn and oats and the indicated production of corn, barley and grain sorghums, was about 108 million tons, compared with 104 million tons in 1938 and 101 million tons for the 1928-32 average. This supply figure includes corn under seal and corn held by the Government.

Assuming an increase of about 7 per cent in the number of grain-consuming animal units on farms during 1939, the supply of feed grains per animal is about 4 per cent smaller than the supply last year, but 8 per cent above the 1928-32 average.

Excluding corn already under seal or held by the Government, the total supply of feed grains available per grain-consuming animal unit is roughly about the same as during the pre-drouth period.

Manganese, Sunlight Winter Hatchability

It has been observed at the Wisconsin Experiment Station that slipped tendon occurs more frequently in the heavy breeds of chickens that are raised in batteries in contrast to those that are raised out-of-doors on wire screens. Since the discovery of the relation of manganese to slipped tendon, little attention has been given to the effect of sunlight on this condition. Evidence that the manganese requirements of laying hens may be increased in the absence of sunlight is indicated by hatchability records obtained during the past two years.

It was found that a mash consisting of 45 parts of yellow corn, 15 of wheat bran, 15 of middlings, 5 of alfalfa leaf meal, 1.5 of granite grits, 1.5 of limestone grits, 1 of cod liver oil and 16 parts of soybean oil meal was improved for egg hatchability by the addition of 85 parts per million of manganese. This ration contained adequate amounts of vitamin D; however, during the fall and winter months (September to April) the average per cent of hatchability of the fertile eggs laid by the hens fed this ration without added manganese was 48.1. The corresponding groups which received added manganese produced eggs having an average hatchability of 62 per cent. When there was adequate sunlight during the late spring and early summer, there was little significant difference in the egg hatchability between these two groups. The increase in hatchability of the eggs from the group on the basal ration appears to be correlated with increased sunlight. Hatchability of these eggs increased to an average of 70 per cent as compared to 75 per cent hatchability of the eggs from the manganese-fed group.

The bi-monthly hatchability of eggs laid by the first group (low manganese) was compared with the corresponding variations in temperature and hours of sunlight. The correlation was found between the total hours of sunlight during the two-weeks period preceding the time the eggs were laid and the hatchability of the eggs. The period of diminishing per cent of hatchability fol-

lows shortly after the period during which the total hours of sunlight diminished. Likewise the improvement in hatchability followed the increase in sunlight. There was no correlation between the fall or rise in the mean temperature and the per cent of hatchability. Byerly, Titus, Ellis and Nestler also have reported that hatchability of eggs from hens on a high soybean oil meal ration was markedly improved when the hens had direct access to sunlight. Since there was no fall in the hatchability of eggs from groups receiving added manganese, there must have been a borderline deficiency in the manganese content of the ration. During the spring, when there was adequate sunlight, this deficiency was eliminated, as was shown by the nearly equal hatchability of the two groups. That the vitamin D of cod liver oil was not a factor in the effect of sunlight has been shown by a number of experiments.

What explanation can be given for this apparent sparing action of sunlight on a hen's requirement for manganese can not be stated at present.

An Improved Crusher-Feeder

For the highest efficiency a crusher and feeder should be placed ahead of the grinding mill to take the shocks and do the rough work while the mill itself receives a feed equal to its maximum output.

A crusher and feeder combined, with crushing rolls of new design, has been introduced to do more than just feed and crush. This crusher-feeder, as shown in the engraving herewith, has a projecting stud of metal placed just ahead of each cutting tooth on the rolls. Traveling just ahead of the roll teeth these studs agitate the material, putting it into proper position and forcing a sliding angular feed to the cutting teeth. The material is so placed that clean, rapid, uninterrupted cutting is obtained with several teeth working on each piece of any large size.

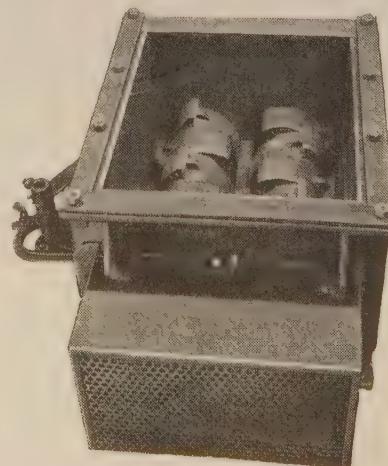
The action of these studs also prevents bridging, and too rapid flow of smaller pieces in mixed material.

The shear bar against which the crushing rolls work is a heavy duty formed bar of steel of substantial section. It is quickly and easily removed and replaced, with a wide range of adjustment in relation to the teeth.

Both shear bar and crushing rolls are of specially selected alloy steels, heat treated and hardened.

The crusher roll shafts are mounted in outboard ball bearings completely sealed against dust and dirt.

The drive is thru a bronze-bushed pulley, or sheave, shear-pin equipped. When the shear pin gives way, the sheave or pulley revolves



Improved Crusher Feeder

around the sleeve on a smooth lubricated bronze bearing, preventing damage or overheating until the power is shut off.

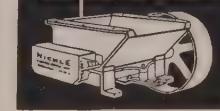
As a further insurance against wear the helical gears which carry the drive to the second shaft are made of a special steel cut from solid bars. These helical gears are enclosed in a steel gear case and run in oil, for maximum service.

As a crusher for ear corn and a feeder of corn mixed with small grains it is finding wide application in the milling and feed grinding industry, due to more uniform crushing and feeding control.

The Prater Crusher Feeder is made in two sizes, to cover practically the complete range of grinders used in the milling and feed grinding industries.

Additional information will be furnished readers of the Grain & Feed Journals on application to the manufacturers, the Prater Pulverizer Co.

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Practical Poultry Farming

By L. M. Hurd

This revised and enlarged edition is right up-to-date and contains all important discoveries in poultry raising made in recent years.

The book contains the latest information on feeding, a complete discussion of the new vitamin G, practical information on the two-story poultry house and heating, disinfecting incubators, battery brooding and raising chicks on screened platforms, and the latest discoveries in treating pests and diseases, including Leukemia, and the newest information on disinfecting houses. This edition also describes the new methods of feeding turkeys.

Printed on enamel book paper from large type and well bound in cloth. 480 pages, 33 chapters, and 200 engravings. Weight 2 lbs. Price \$2.50 plus postage.

Grain & Feed Journals
Consolidated

332 S. La Salle St.

Chicago, Ill.

Soybean Meal for Growing Chicks

By J. G. HALPIN, before American Soybean Ass'n.

We get a good many letters asking for information about feeding soybeans to poultry. Twenty-five years ago we reported that baked soybeans gave better egg production than raw soybeans. The beans were baked daily and fed mixed with mash. The raw beans were ground and mixed with the mash for the second group.

Osborne and Mendel (1917) and Vestal and Shrewsbury (1932) reported that cooking the soybeans caused a very significant increase in its growth promoting properties for white rats. Hayward, Steenbock and Bohstedt (1936) found in experiments with rats that heating the soybean to medium and high temperature in the commercial methods of oil extraction practically doubles the nutritive value of the protein (grams of growth per gram of protein eaten). Raw beany tasting soybean oil meal prepared at a low temperature gave about the same nutritive value for the protein as raw soybeans.

Hayward, Halpin, Holmes, Bohstedt and Hart (1937) reported feeding trials with growing chicks and laying pullets. In these trials soybean oil meals rendered at different temperatures and raw soybeans were substituted for a part of the milk and meat scrap in the Wisconsin Number 2 chick mash. In these trials, when 14 pounds of ground raw soybeans were substituted for six pounds of meat scrap and six pounds of dried milk in the chick ration, very slow growth was experienced. The chicks on the Wisconsin Number 2 (eight pounds of meat scrap and eight pounds of dried milk) averaged to weigh 658 grams at eight weeks while the raw soybean group (fourteen pounds raw soybeans, two pounds of dried milk and two pounds of meat scraps) weighed only 278 grams each.

High Temperature Meal.—On the other hand a ration made using an expeller soybean oil meal (Exp. S.B.O.M.—140 degrees-150 degrees, 2½ minutes) twelve pounds; meat scrap, two pounds; and dried milk, two pounds; averaged to weigh 560 grams at eight weeks. That is, slightly twice as heavy as the raw soybean group.

In another trial when low temperature expeller soybean oil meal (105 degrees C.-2 minutes) was substituted for the meat scrap and dried milk, unsatisfactory growth was experienced (281 grams at eight weeks) but when high temperature expeller meal (140 degrees to 150 degrees C.-2½ minutes) was used the chicks were decidedly better (468 grams at eight weeks) but not equal to the positive control (eight pounds of meat scrap and eight pounds of dried milk) as this lot averaged to weigh 684 grams in eight weeks.

In another trial using four pounds of meat scrap, four pounds of dried milk and eight pounds of high temperature soybean oil meal, we produced 533 gram chicks at eight weeks and 1,660 gram pullets at twenty weeks. While a ration containing two pounds of meat scrap, two pounds of dried milk and twelve pounds of high temperature expeller soybean oil meal produced 518 gram chicks at eight weeks and 1,578 gram pullets at twenty weeks. These chicks compared favorably with the positive control (eight pounds of dried milk and eight pounds of meat scrap) that weighed 616 grams at eight weeks and pullets that weighed 1,668 grams at twenty weeks.

Numerous trials then have shown that a good sample of high temperature soybean oil meal can be used to replace all or a part of the dried milk and meat scrap in a chick starter mash. When soybean oil meal is used to replace all of the animal protein, slightly slower growth is experienced but very satisfactory pullets can be produced.

That milk, meat and fish products contain some growth promoting factors not contained in soybean oil meal has been shown in a number of trials.

Substitutes.—Milk, fish meal and meat scrap have shown in a number of trials to increase the growth rate when substituted into the soybean oil meal ration. On the other hand linseed meal and gluten meal addition have not improved the ration. In fact 16 pounds of soybean oil meal has been found to be superior to combination of the soybean meal with either linseed meal or corn gluten meal. Special feeds such as liver meal have given splendid results in some trials. In the 1936 trials a combination of soybean oil meal, 13; dried milk, 2; and liver meal, 1; gave chicks that averaged 642 grams at eight weeks compared with chicks on Wisconsin Number 2 that weighed 608 grams and 531 grams for chicks on the soybean oil meal.

Increasing the amount of soybean oil meal to raise the protein level has not given satisfactory results. For instance in 1939 a group of Single Comb White Leghorn chicks getting expeller soybean oil meal in the amount of sixteen pounds, averaged 398 grams at eight weeks. A similar group getting twenty pounds of the soybean oil meal averaged 399 grams and a third group getting twenty-four pounds of soybean oil meal averaged almost the same 410 grams. In the same series, chicks getting eight pounds of meat scrap and eight pounds of dried milk averaged 607 grams and chicks getting Wisconsin No. 44 (four pounds each of dried milk, meat scrap, fish meal and soybean oil meal) averaged 646 grams at eight weeks.

In the second trial the group getting sixteen pounds of soybean oil meal averaged 386 grams; the group getting twenty-four pounds of soybean oil meal averaged 388 grams; and the group getting twenty pounds of soybean oil meal averaged 380 grams while the lot on Wisconsin No. 2 averaged 492 grams. Those on Wisconsin No. 44 averaged 520 grams. That additional protein of the right kind will result in faster growth is shown by the lot getting Wisconsin No. 45 which averaged to weigh 623 grams at eight weeks.

For practical conditions, Wisconsin No. 44, containing four per cent of good quality soybean oil meal seems to be a very desirable combination for general farm use. When broilers are produced, Wisconsin No. 45 containing five per cent each of dried milk, meat scrap, fish meal and soybean oil meal, appears to be satisfactory. Adding still more protein, that is six pounds each of dried milk, meat scrap, fish meal and soybean oil meal, results in still slightly faster growth for the first eight or ten weeks.

That adding soybean oil meal to the Wisconsin No. 2 ration would increase the speed of growth was shown by replacing sixteen pounds of the basal (corn, bran, etc.) in the Wisconsin No. 2 chick starter by using soybean oil meal. In that case the chicks on the Wisconsin No. 2 weighed 616 grams at eight weeks while the chicks getting the soybean oil meal addition weighed 688 grams. This latter group was still heavier than the control at twenty weeks (Control—1,668 grams—Soybean oil meal addition—1,771 grams).

Egg Production and Hatchability.—Many trials have shown fairly satisfactory number of eggs produced on the soybean oil meal ration. The egg production has been improved however when animal protein feeds were combined with the soybean oil meal.

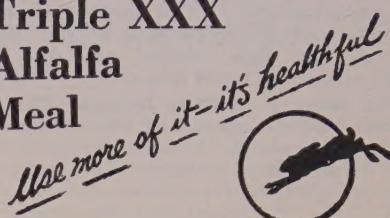
Hatchability has not been satisfactory during the winter in the soybean oil meal groups. On the other hand spring hatches have been satisfactory. Shortly after the hens are allowed out on the wire sun porches the hatchability begins to improve and on the average, the number of chicks produced per hundred eggs and the quality of chicks has compared favorably with the control group after the breeding hens have been exposed to the warm spring sunshine.

The addition of manganese to the soybean oil meal ration has resulted in improved winter hatchability in two trials ($Mn SO_4$ ½ pound per ton). The addition of flavin has also resulted in improved winter hatchability. Why the addition

of the mineral in the one case and a vitamin in the other have both improved winter hatchability is one of the many problems that needs further study.

Portland, Ore.—Roy H. Clark, Seattle, Wash., was elected chairman of the Ass'n of Operative Millers, Pacific district, at the close of a two-day convention here in the Multnomah Hotel.—F.K.H.

Triple XXX Alfalfa Meal



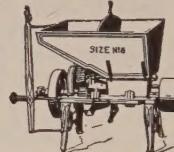
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Chemical Control; Do's and Don'ts Important to the Feed Manufacturer

By J. FRAMPTON KING, of Georgia State Laboratory, before Southern Mixed Feed Mfrs. Ass'n.

When I speak of chemical control I can think of its use and application in three distinct fields, each important to the southern feed manufacturer. I can be talking about chemical control as exercised by the laboratory of the state control official. That surely is of importance to you.

Then there is another form of Chemical Control that you should be vitally interested in; that of research in connection with live-stock feeding tests conducted by state, federal and industrial experiment stations. The work of the nutritional chemists attached to these staffs is of major importance. The final biological test is the thing of most value, but the chemical results guide and direct the procedure. You southern feed manufacturers, and all feed manufacturers, are indebted to these men for this type of scientific work that has put your production on a scientific basis, as much so as the output of the artificial silk industry or other purely chemical control industries.

Chemical Control within your own plant, on your raw materials and your finished product, if you figure nutritional values in dollars and cents, as you should, gives definite evidence here of savings, and the avoidance of waste. Then also you have the satisfied assurance that your product is going to come up to your formula guaranty. The honest and well intentioned manufacturer, without plant chemical control must figure an overage in order to feel sure he is meeting guaranty and giving his customer as much as he is paying for. If he doesn't know the analysis of any number of his raw materials he is just guessing, and his guess may be good, too good, or bad. In other words he might be lucky and hit it right, or he might be giving more value than can be afforded, or worst of all his product might run sub-standard, and there his troubles begin, with

customer's poor feeding results, control officials, and competitors.

He cannot rely too much on average analyses when it comes to raw materials. Variety, seasonal conditions, and many other factors enter into the chemical nutritional value of materials. Let us take a practical example. Suppose you are formulating an 18% protein mix from several protein sources, a laying mash for instance, with an average basic protein cost of from \$1.60 to \$1.75 for each percent of protein on a tonnage basis. This is merely a relative figure, but not very much out of line.

Suppose instead of 18% you gave 20%, or 2% excess protein. Assuming your basic protein excess was half of the total excess, which is a fair figure, you would then be giving away 1% basic protein, worth \$1.60 to \$1.75 per ton of feed. This perhaps is somewhat overdrawn, because the excess most often comes from non basic, less expensive protein sources, but it is an extravagance, regardless. A knowledge of the exact analysis of your materials could avoid this. Then suppose your raw materials did not actually measure up to the guarantee on which you bought them. Your materials go into the mix, you have already paid for them, or perhaps will have before trouble crops out in your substandard product, and then you are up against proving something without evidence, except for a lot of dissatisfied dealers and users.

Chemical control within your own plant is worth every penny you pay for it, whether you have an occasional check by a commercial chemist, or better still a constant supervision by your own plant chemist working in your own laboratory. In general, I believe we could do with a lot more chemical control within the plant in southern feed industry.

Cornerstone Is Integrity.—Don't figure the feed business as a week-end engagement, but as a job and a career. Every transaction should be viewed from long range. Experience has shown a successful feed business grows. It isn't just established overnight as a carnival to take in the suckers. Like anything worthwhile, its cornerstone is integrity. If you don't believe character means something in the feed business, just ask any control official how he reacts when it comes to discretionary exercising of the law.

Don't try to build a good feed out of sorry material. It hasn't been done yet. Cheap fillers are the most expensive material in the long run. In some instances the humane society would be fully justified in taking action for ill treatment of dumb animals.

When sales drop off, don't depend entirely on flashy advertising or a snappy radio program to solve the problem. Look in the feed bag for your trouble. Livestock can't eat and digest the advertising, and a satisfied customer broadcasts for you on a 24-hour schedule.

Don't spend your good time knocking the other fellow's line. Look after your own knitting. If he's got a good feed your knocking helps advertise him, and if he hasn't he soon fades out of the picture.

Don't be an isolationist and try to run your business without friendly contact with those in associated lines. Join a sectional

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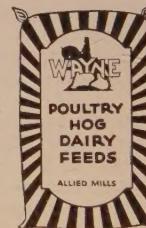


KELLY DUPLEX

"We like very much the way our Kelly Duplex operates and the quickness with which it fills and the quickness with which it turns the feed through itself," writes an Indiana user. "It's a lot better than the mixer we had and there isn't any noise," writes another Wisconsin user. With Kelly Duplex equipment you too can have dependable, economical, money-making operation.

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Corn Gluten Feed, Corn Oil Cake Meal,
Brewers' Dried Grains Malt Sprouts
ANHEUSER-BUSCH ST. LOUIS

Feed Prices

The following table shows the closing bid price each week for January futures of standard bran and gray shorts, spot cottonseed meal and No. 1 fine ground alfalfa meal, in dollars per ton, and No. 2 yellow corn and No. 2 yellow soybeans in cents per bushel:

	Minneapolis Spot		Kansas City	
	Bran	Midds	Bran	Shorts
Sept. 9.....	23.50	24.50	18.70	20.25
Sept. 16.....	22.00	23.00	19.90	21.75
Sept. 23.....	20.00	21.00	19.10	21.20
Sept. 30.....	18.50	18.50	19.00	21.25
Oct. 7.....	18.50	18.50	18.75	21.10
Oct. 14.....	18.00	18.00	18.00	20.75
Oct. 21.....	18.50	18.50	18.00	21.25
Oct. 28.....	18.75	18.50	20.00	22.25
Nov. 4.....	21.00	21.00	20.50	23.40

	*St. Louis		Chicago	
	Bran	Shorts	Soybeans	Meal
Sept. 9.....	21.85	22.75		35.30
Sept. 16.....	23.00	23.75	80%	36.70
Sept. 23.....	22.15	23.50	84	37.00
Sept. 30.....	22.25	23.25	82½	33.00
Oct. 7.....	21.90	23.25	81	28.20
Oct. 14.....	21.00	23.00	85	27.20
Oct. 21.....	21.00	22.90	85	28.00
Oct. 28.....	22.90	24.50	91	28.20
Nov. 4.....	23.65	25.60	96½	30.70

	Cottonseed Meal		Kansas	
	Ft. Worth	Memphis	Alfalfa	Corn
Sept. 9.....	28.00	24.85	22.75	50½
Sept. 16.....	31.00	27.25	24.00	60½
Sept. 23.....	31.00	26.50	23.50	57
Sept. 30.....	34.00	24.30	24.00	51½
Oct. 7.....	34.00	24.00	23.50	48½
Oct. 14.....	34.00	25.00	23.50	51
Oct. 21.....	34.00	25.50	23.50	50½
Oct. 28.....	33.00	25.50	22.40	49
Nov. 4.....	33.00	26.50	22.40	49½

*St. Louis bran, basis Chicago delivery; shorts St. Louis delivery.

GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS Consolidated

organization of this kind and your national organization, and learn what is taking place that is new. Science and industry progress, and you are engaged in a scientific industry.

Don't chisel on inspection tax. Your customer is paying this anyhow.

Don't try to put it over on the Control Official. Usually you are not doing so even when you think you are. He's pretty familiar with all the tricks. Be his friend and keep him your friend. He wants to see the Feed Industry prosper, because it supports his job.

And finally, and I realize I am treading on dangerous ground here, once you are honestly and thoroly convinced that shady practices are being resorted to do not hesitate to bring the practice to official attention. You would quickly call in the authorities if your safe was being openly rifled. Don't hesitate when it's being done indirectly. I cannot believe but that this is common sense, and highly ethical.

If you are not members of this association and the national association, join, take an active part and make them your associations. You'll find reciprocal benefit in business, and meet a lot of very splendid gentlemen. This is another thing you can do.

I believe all of you represented here are trying to build the best feed you can for the money. Continue to do so, and try to raise your minimum quality level. Get as far away as you can from those low grade, competitive mixtures that some of you have admitted are a headache. I understand that there is a certain ignorant demand for these, but if you could all agree to scrap them, you would contribute in a big way toward hastening the day, which is already apparent, when the South will assume its proper place as a leader in the livestock and poultry industry of the nation.

Fortified Cod Liver Oil for Market Hogs

W. C. Skelley in New Jersey Station Bulletin 666 gives the results of a trial involving eight lots of five Duroc-Jersey pigs each (initial weight about 41 lb.), all lots were kept indoors without exposure to sunshine and fed a ration of corn meal, tankage, and minerals. One-half of the lots received a supplement to the basal ration of 0.25 percent of fortified cod-liver oil. Over an experimental period of 128 days the average daily gains per pig were 1.019 and 1.219 lb., and the feed required per 100 lb. of gain 456.7 and 364.8 lb. for the control and supplemented groups, respectively. Three lots carried for 165 days showed similar trends in rate and efficiency of gain.

Slaughter tests failed to show any marked differences in dressing percentages of the various groups, and there was no evidence of off-flavor or odor in the carcasses as a result of feeding the fortified cod-liver oil. Pigs in the supplemented groups showed a slightly higher percentage of bone ash, but there was no significant difference in levels of calcium and phosphorus in the blood of pigs in the various groups. However, two pigs from the control groups which died after 87 and 126 days on experiment showed typical rachitic symptoms.

Hay Movement in October

Receipts and shipments of hay at the various markets during October, compared with October, 1938, in tons, were:

	Receipts 1939	Shipments 1939	
	1938	1938	
Boston	330		
Chicago	3,073	2,626	437
Fort Worth		33	78
Kansas City	4,692	5,952	108
Milwaukee		219	444
Minneapolis			84
Peoria			30
St. Louis	60		120

Feeding Vitamin A Supplement to Dairy Cattle

The effect on growth, reproduction, and milk production in dairy cattle, of adding Vitamin A supplement in concentrated form to the grain ration was studied during a period of twenty-two months at the Massachusetts Agricultural Experiment Station. All the dairy animals in the State College herd except young calves and bulls were included in the feeding trials.

The supplement used was a fortified cod liver oil.

J. G. Archibald and C. H. Parsons report that the results obtained showed that supplement was without effect on the growth of heifers past the calfhood stage.

It had a slight, but not significant, favorable effect on reproductive function in cows and heifers, chiefly reflected in a higher weight at birth of the calves born to the group of cows receiving the supplement and

in a smaller percentage of still born calves in that group. All phases of reproductive function considered, the trend, altho slight, was in favor of the supplement.

The effect on milk production was favorable and seemed to have been brought about thru an increased persistency in milk flow by those cows receiving the supplement.

The average butterfat content of the milk was not affected, either favorably or adversely.

The vitamin A content of composite milk samples from cows receiving the supplement was somewhat higher than that of similar samples from cows that did not receive it. The efficiency of transfer of the vitamin from feed to milk was very low in all cases.

The authors considered the slight increase in cost of grain mixtures fortified with a vitamin A concentrate a cheap insurance against troubles due to deficiency of this vitamin particularly when roughage is of poor quality.

The Last Word in Clark's Direct Reduction Grain Tables

is a combination of our popular 7-card set, Form 3275 Spiral and our new Truck Loads to Bushels, Form 23,090 Spiral which reduce by 10 pound breaks any weight of grain from 600 to 23,090 pounds to bushels of 32, 48, 56, 60, 70 and 75 lbs.

Carefully printed from large clear type, using jet black ink, showing the bushels directly beside the weight of grain reduced and distinctly separated by rules and spaces so as to prevent errors in reading. The most practical, the most helpful grain reduction tables ever published. Their use will return their cost every day of the busy season in labor and time saved and errors prevented.

The spiral binding keeps the cards flat, and in regular sequence, and prevents the exposure of more than one grain at a time so it is easy to keep wide open the tables for the grain being received.

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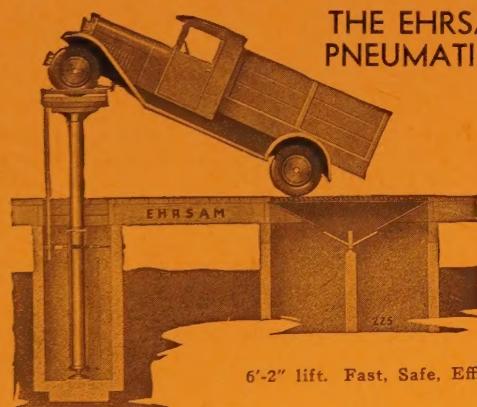
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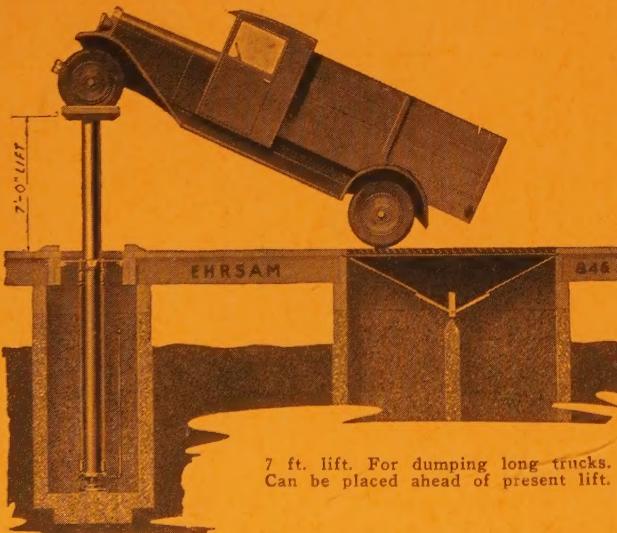
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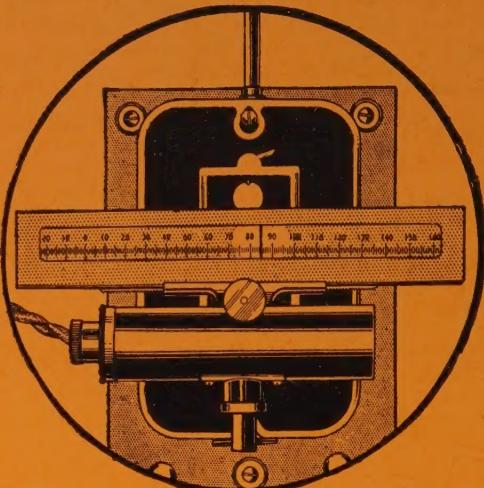
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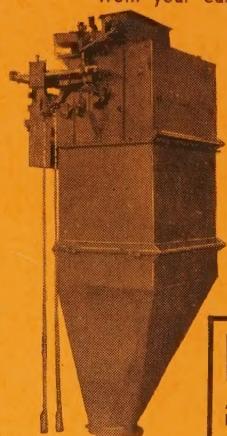
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